The People's Press.

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Over and Over Again

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That runs through a single hour;
But the morning dews must fall,
The sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing it be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be driven
By the storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

THE EMPEROR'S KISS.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

"To-morrow the Emperor will pass through our village," said Isaac, the warden of the Jewish congregation, to the rabbi, one evening after the service.

The rabbi passed his hand over his snow-white beard, which reached down to his chest, and answered, "May he be blessed."

"Amen," responded Isaac. "But we ought to do something to greet him. Every one, however high in position, is pleased when he sees how beloved he is; and precisely because we have officially received no notice, the Emperor would see that we acted spontaneously. The priest and the chief of the village, men, women and children, will go out to meet him; and they have erected a triumphal arch at the boundary of the village. I dare not make the proposal to be present for two reasons; for in the first place, I know beforehand, we should be refused."

"Then you may keep for yourself the second reason," said Tobias, the beadle.

There was a half smile, but nobody ventured in the presence of the venerable and rigid rabbi, whose visible muscles had never been seen in motion, to indulge in a hearty laugh. The warden, however, did smile, and then said: "And even if they were to consent, who would like to be present where nothing but gibes and sneers would be heard? What are we to do?"

The rabbi firmly grasped a tuft of his beard with his fist. This was a signal that he wanted to speak, and every one was hushed into silence. He then began: "Let the community meet to morrow morning, and attend the synagogue in their holiday cloth[illegible] and then we shall see!"

The rabbi opened a large book and put his right hand on it. This was a signal for the people to leave him; for he now wished to continue his vocation, which consisted in alternately praying and studying. On the morrow no one went with his box to the country, for it was a festive day. On the eastern side of the synagogue Tobias was busy wrapping the scrolls of the Law in silk and velvet mantles. The large parchments are rolled on a pair of staves, for it is an ancient proscription that the Law of Moses must not be read at synagogue from a printed book, but from parchment scrolls; and these scrolls never come into the open air except on the day on which they, amidst hymns and prayers, are carried to the synagogue, being presented by some family.

Several Psalms having been sung, all the scrolls were borne into the street; there the bearers ranged themselves, the rabbi in their midst; his scroll was adorned with glistening silver crowns on the upper ends of the staves. The whole congregation then ranged itself in the midst of the village, just as the bells began to ring, as a signal that the imperial carriage had reached the boundary of the village.

On the staircase of the house of Isaac, the warden, opposite the synagogue, the Jewish women and girls were assembled; each sought to hide herself behind the other, in order not to be seen, and again each pressed forward, in order to have a good view.

Cheers, in the midst of which the voices of the children rang loudest, were now heard, and then a carriage came, with two men in brilliant uniforms; it rattled past before one had even time to open his mouth. A murmur of regret arose that the emperor should have passed so proudly and angrily, without taking any notice of them, and they were still disputing whether the one at the right or the one at the left was the emperor when another carriage drew nigh, but quite at a slow pace. Now this really held the emperor, and the rabbi raised aloft the scroll of the law and said in a loud voice, the whole congregation repeating after him, "Blessed art Thou, Eternal our God, King of the universe, who has imparted somewhat of Thy majesty to a human being of flesh and blood."

The emperor stopped the carriage, and asked to have a translation of these words, which were uttered in Hebrew and form a benediction prescribed to be said at the sight of a prince. He seemed pleased and said:

"I must tell you that I am not partial to demonstrations of this kind. I traverse my country in order to see you at work, and not to hold out inducements to idleness. It is true that you Jews, as yet, apply to few profitable trades, although I do not think so lightly of petty trading as others do; it enlivens intercourse. But you should try to engage in steady occupations, and to be less dependent upon cunning and inducements to covetousness. My laws will protect you. That every one may be saved according to his fashion — on this point, I cannot make any arrangements; but I wish that every one should enjoy happiness according to his ability. Of this I will take care to the best of my means, and in this I have also thought of you. You have borne disgrace and misery for centuries; this shall now have an end—at least in my dominions!"

The Emperor had then the nature of the scrolls of the Law explained to him, and repeated again that he would not tolerate any civil distinctions on account of differences in religious opinions.

"Is it true," he then asked the rabbi, "that you consider yourselves as the chosen people, slighting all others because they are not of your faith?"

"Your Majesty!" replied the rabbi, "Our Law is only binding upon him who is born a Jew. We never seek to convert others, and would it not be unreasonable and blasphemous if we were to slight those who live in accordance with their law, and do not want ours, which does not want them either?"

The Emperor nodded, as though pleased, and said: "I love fidelity; it is the highest virtue. I have preserved it amid numerous trials!"

He was just on the point of giving the signal for departure when he noticed the women assembled on the staircase, and turning toward them, he said: "And have you no word, no token of homage for me?"

It may easily be imagined what a thronging there was on the staircase at these words. Many crowded into the house and fell upon each other. Others fell prostrate on the ground and hid themselves; and again, others covered their faces with their aprons. Only one young woman remained in her place; but her swelling lips quivered, and out of her black eyes spoke a rare inward emotion. Presently the maiden opened her mouth, and said: "The highest veneration has no words!"

"You know how to flatter!" replied the Emperor, smilingly.

"One does not flatter the sun when thanking him in silence for diffusing his light over all creatures!"

"What is your name?"

"Dinah!"

"And your father's?"

"I am her father, your Majesty," said Isaac, the warden.

"I have to express a wish to you, Dinah," said the Emperor. "As a token that I esteem and love your people, slighted and ill-used for centuries, and as a token to myself, let me give you a kiss! Will you?"

"I will!" said the maiden, and her whole face shone like her eyes. And the Emperor stooped down and kissed her on the lips.

"You appear to me very crude and coy," said the Emperor. "How is it that you have so easily complied with my wish?"

"Because I did not kiss the man, but the clemency of the Emperor!"

"I thank you," said the emperor, merrily. "No doubt you are already betrothed."

"Yes, your majesty."

All those present looked around astonished; but from the crowd of men there now stepped forth a tall, slender youth, with curly black hair and fine features.

"Where is your betrothed?" asked the emperor.

"Yonder," said the maiden, pointing with her outstretched hand toward the young man, who wanted to come forward, but stood still, as though rooted in the ground.

"When will you marry?" asked the emperor.

"When your imperial majesty gives permission."

"I! Why I?"

"Because they refuse us the right of settlement. According to an ancient law, the number of Jewish families must not be increased; it must remain the same, and my betrothed has a married brother."

"Madame, you remind me of a law which makes us doubt whether such law could have been given by men. However, tell me, is your betrothed a huckster? How can you give your hand to a man engaged in haggling, and who, forgetful of his honor, allows himself anywhere to be jeered at, if he can only do a profitable business?"

"My betrothed," replied the maiden, "is a tanner. He was obliged to learn his trade abroad, because no master would receive him here; and now the guild refuses to admit him and forbids him to carry on his trade!"

"And I hereby give him permission," said the Emperor; and then continued: "I will protect you in all honest dealings, and you shall bear in mind that my name—Joseph—is borrowed from your Old Testament. Herewith I salute your scrolls of the Law," at the same moment baring his head. "I take off my hat before every sanctuary which is revered in truth, and I bear nobody malice because he differs in worship. Religious hatred shall in future be known in my dominions by the contempt in which I hold it. Keep to your Law, and fit yourselves more and more to participate in those things which I offer to my people without distinction."

The Emperor then entered his carriage, and the people were near being run over by the other carriages, so great was the confusion as the assembly dispersed in all directions. Only Dinah remained sitting on the step, crying. She had shown a brave heart in the presence of the Emperor, and now she was again a weak girl.

The general astonishment vented itself in all kinds of exclamations, and this much could be learned from the din—that Dinah was not engaged, and that she had surprised and caught her father and betrothed by this sudden turn, for the father was not willing to marry her to a man who had not the means to support her. But now all opposition was overcome, and when the matter had been sufficiently discussed, all recurred again to the kiss given her by the Emperor. The communal wag, Tobias, let loose all kinds of witticism. The excitement caused by this occurrence continued for some time, and even the Christian townspeople came to Isaac, and listened astonished to the account of the incident.

The young man, so suddenly betrothed, walked about as in a dream, not knowing what to make of all this. Now he was quizzed because the Emperor had kissed his betrothed before he had done so; then he was congratulated because, after all, he was fortunate enough to be engaged to the beautiful and brave daughter of the rich Isaac. And these twittings and congratulations alternated, like his own feelings; sometimes he felt happy at the sudden favorable turn of his fortune; at other times he was sad and cross because he thought that a maiden kissed by the Emperor must look down upon him with contempt.

Every one wanted to see Dinah. But she all at once disappeared, and shut herself up in her bedroom, and would not see either her parents or betrothed. In the evening, however, she came down, and, according to an ancient custom, three candles were lighted, a blessing was written with chalk on the floor, and on it, as was the practice of old, a cup was broken, and every one present received a fragment of it. This was the ceremony of the actual betrothal, and through its celebration great trouble was brought on.

When, a few weeks after, the authorities were applied to for a license for the marriage, the magistrate declared that, in the first place, there existed no authentic document testifying to the Emperor's permission, and that the evidence of the Jews present could not be received further than that it proved that Dinah had told a story to the Emperor, and that he must report this to his superiors. The joy was now turned into sorrow, and Dinah had to appear before the magistrate, who mockingly asked her, "Are you the Jewess whom the Emperor kissed?"

Dinah had now to submit to a painful cross-examination. Every word was written down. How ashamed she was! At last she had to confess that she had deceived the Emperor, as she was not engaged at the time. In conclusion, the deposition was laid before her, and she was asked to sign it. With trembling hand she took the pen and wrote her name. Suddenly her face became flushed. Pretending to threw sand on the signature to dry it, she took the ink-staud and threw the contents over the deposition. She smiled secretly at the scolding of the official, who was vexed at the trouble she gave him. She was directed to appear on the morrow, in order to sign another copy of the deposition.

Like a conqueror who has achieved some great deed she returned to her father and betrothed, who waited for her outside. Quickly she told them what she had done. In the night, while every one in the village was buried in sleep, she, her father and betrothed, secretly entered a cart which waited for them on the highway, and away through the night rolled its wheels toward the capital, to the Emperor. Arrived at Vienna, Dinah could not be persuaded to meet the Emperor in audience herself. And when the two men told this to the Emperor, he smiled and praised Dinah, and immediately ordered two documents to be prepared; in the one he confirmed his promise, and in the other the chief of the village was severely reproved.

There was jubilation when Dinah and her companions came back to the village, the father holding up in his hand the imperial document with the great seal affixed to it, and announcing to all his good fortune. Never before had a wedding been celebrated in the village with greater rejoicing than that of the master tanner with Dinah, and cheers were given, over and over again, for the Emperor. And when the glee was at its highest, the horn of the mail coach driver was suddenly sounded. Every one ran to the window. An imperial lacquey dismounted. With clattering spurs he entered the wedding room, and, with a few strange sounding words, presented to the bride the portrait of the Emperor in a beautiful frame, and asked again, in the name of his master, for thanks from the red lips. Already had the bridegroom opened his mouth in order to put in his veto, when there arose a general cry, Tobias, Tobias!

The portrait was the first ornament in the house of the young couple, and Dinah took a bunch of flowers from the wedding table and bound it round the picture.

One morning, about a year afterward, the emperor smilingly held out a letter to an aulic counselor who presented him some papers and said: "Now you see that he whom they called a heretic is god-father to a Jewish boy." He then related to the counselor the incident with Dinah and concluded: "The young couple have named their first-born son in honor of me, 'Joseph.' Write to them that I shall ever be graciously mindful of them and my little god-child, and send the woman this ring."

The ring has remained; but the little Joseph soon died, and the whole congregation mourned at this. Then Tobias observed: "The proverb is true. The child is dead, the god-fathership is at an end."

When, some years afterward, the remains of the Emperor Joseph were carried to the ancestral sepulcher (it happened to be on Sabbath), the section read in the synagogue was Exodus i.; and when the eighth verse was read, all wept, and in the women's gallery many looked toward Dinah, who sat there pale like a corpse, but did not shed a tear.

Even after Dinah had become a grandmother she still deeply blushed when she was reminded that she had been once kissed by an Emperor.

Sugar and Salt Beef.

Sugar is very sensibly recommended for children, not in the form of "sweeties," but in their food. The universal craving of little boys and girls for "lollipops" is too often treated as natural depravity and repressed accordingly. It is an instinct answering to a physiological requirement, and many a half-nourished child is kept from illness by the occasional pennyworth it is enabled to procure. But, given in food, sugar is much more useful. We are glad to see a strong protest, on the other hand, against salt beef. It is one of those survivals, so hard to get rid of, since days when a family killed a cow for their winter consumption, and were obliged to corn a great part of the meat as the only way of preserving it for use. Now that fresh meat is to be had in even the poorest village, it is a pity to see it robbed of its nutrition and made indigestible from a mistaken idea of economy.—*Saturday Review.*

A Throne of Gold.

Although the power of the native Indian rajahs has declined, there appears to be no corresponding falling off in the splendors by which they have been accustomed to surround themselves. The *Hindoo Patriot's* correspondent at Burdwan states that a splendid throne of gold has just been prepared by two native artists of Calcutta for his highness the maharaja. The names of the artists are Harokumar Roy and Kamulkumar Roy. There are 7,000 tollahs of gold in the throne (the "tollah" is nearly half an ounce troy), and it is exquisitely decorated with vignette work on all sides. On the top of the back there is the maharaja's crest, surmounted with magnificent jewels of great beauty. It is added that the throne does great credit to native workmanship.—*London News.*

You smile when you see a child trying to grasp its own shadow; but how many have been grasping shadows all their lives, and will continue to reach out and grasp as long as breath and eyesight last.

The Future of Corn.

Till within the past few years little anxiety has been felt in any part of the country about the supply of corn. There was a general impression it could be raised with considerable profit in nearly every State and Territory. In most of the States enough was raised to supply the local demand. In some states it was a leading crop, and it was thought that its profitable production could be greatly extended in others, where the attention of farmers was mainly devoted to the growing of cotton, tobacco and the small grains. There was scarcely any demand for it for exportation, and its employment for making glucose and starch was not known. It was used to a considerable extent as food for human beings, and was very generally employed for fattening hogs in sections where it was extensively grown. It was rarely fed to other horses than those engaged in work on the farm, and was still more rarely fed to cows. There was no fresh beef or mutton sent abroad, and there was only a limited demand for highly fattened meat at home. As a consequence sheep and steers were generally fattened on grass with the aid of a few roots. In most of the Western States corn was a drug in the markets. With poor facilities for transportation, comparatively little of it was sent to Eastern cities. Corn was often so cheap and plenty that it was burned for fuel. Farmers preferred to raise small grains for the market, for the reasons that their price was higher and that they would stand transportation better. In parts of the country where corn was very productive it was generally thought that the business of raising was greatly overdone.

A short time has been sufficient to produce great changes in relation to corn. Its uses have multiplied and increased. It is now employed to make starch and glucose, as well as to make alcohol, whisky, highwines and vinegar. Considerable quantities of it are converted into malt. In all the great dairy districts it is extensively employed in feeding milch cows. There is a great and growing demand for fancy fatted beef and mutton for export and home consumption. To fatten steers and sheep as the market requires it is necessary to feed corn in large quantities. Vast quantities of it are now sent to almost every country in Europe this side of Russia for the same purpose. American corn is used to feed both beef and dairy cattle in Denmark. It is also used to feed the coach and dray horses in Great Britain and France. Now, while the uses for corn have increased and multiplied in a most remarkable manner, its cultivation has not extended to any considerable extent into new sections of the country, and has not greatly increased in foreign countries. The entire country from Puget Sound to the Gulf of California is opened up to settlement, but no corn is raised except in a very few favored localities. Dakota and Montana are fast being peopled with farmers, yet scarcely any corn is or can be produced there. Few of what are called the new States and Territories produce much corn. They are deficient in warmth or moisture, or both. Corn was never a profitable crop to raise in the Southern States, and as the soil becomes exhausted of its fertility its production becomes still more difficult. People have finally become convinced that the extent of country adapted to the profitable production of corn is quite limited. It is embraced in a strip of country about two hundred miles wide, and terminating about two hundred miles west of the Missouri river.—*Iowa Homestead.*

HEALTH HINTS.

People should not gorge themselves with animal food. Vegetable and farinaceous preparations are better for bulk.

When the bones are weak, as is often the case in young children, twisted positions induce curvature of the spine.

Says *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly*: Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping-cough.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach is promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

Every man who would have his girls grow up to be strong, high-minded, healthy and refined women, should break away from custom, etiquette, fashion and folly and turn to nature.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact worth remembering, that a small quantity of the unbleached sulphate of quinine mixed with any ordinary tooth powder forms an excellent quinine dentrifice, which not only preserves the teeth sound and the gums healthy, but is found to be wonderfully efficacious in preventing toothache and neuralgia.

A Backward Death Shot.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus clearly describes the shot made by Frank Frayne, the actor, in that city, which by the breaking of a spring holding the breech of the gun caused the death of Miss Von Behren: The marksman stood with the butt of his rifle firmly pressed against an upright wall, forming with it an exact right angle, so that under ordinary circumstances the bullet could not be deflected up or down. It would necessarily be a line shot, susceptible of change only to the right or left. The mirror was upon a small iron upright, fastened to the stock of the gun. Now, looking at this, the shooter only saw the reflected image of his gun barrel, which was thereby doubled, shortening the distance to the object by just double its natural length. One other peculiarity of this reflection is that the apple seems drawn toward the gun and appears as though about touching its muzzle. Strange as the statement may sound, it is about the truest shot that can be made; but that a gun is always dangerous, and that no handling of one, even upon such geometrical theories as the one given, is without the most appalling dangers, is also proved.

Professor Virchow has in his laboratory at Berlin a collection of 6,000 skulls, representing all races and times.

Rosalind's Little Game.

"Pass the cake."

These words, spoken in imperious tones by Rosalind McGuire, floated diagonally across the parlor to where Pansy Perkins was seated on a fauteuil conversing with George W. Simpson. Pansy was looking even lovelier than usual, the gas-light softened and made less garish by the tinted shades through which it came, bringing out in all its beauty the peachy complexion for which the Perkinses, of Perkinsville, had long been noted.

"Were you ever in Marietta, Ohio?" she asked, bending her face as she spoke so close to that of George that a little vagrant tress of her sunny hair swept across his forehead, making him feel as if had suddenly taken hold of the handles of an electrical machine.

"No," he replied, "I never was in Marietta, but I have an aunt who used to live in Cleveland."

"How strange!" said Pansy. "My father once knew a man who had been in Cleveland."

And so they chatted on, unmindful of the fact that just across the room there sat a woman, beautiful, but with cold feet, whose eyes were never taken from them, and in whose heart the fires of jealousy were raging in all their lurid fierceness. Rosalind McGuire loved George W. Simpson with all the passionate fervor of a high-born woman, whose heart, attacked in vain by countless suitors, suddenly pours out unbidden all the hidden treasures of its love. Such a love is terrible in its intensity, and only those who have seen a three-base hit made in the ninth inning can realize the agony to which a woman, loving thus, is subjected when she sees the object of her passion bending tenderly over another and whispering words that can never be recalled. The sight of George W. Simpson making love to a girl who didn't have an invisible net to her name, was more than Rosalind could bear, and she went into the supper-room.

"Put some oysters near that hole in the wall," she said to a waiter, pointing with her jeweled hand to the portiere through which she had just passed. The man did as he was told.

In a moment George and Pansy entered the room.

"Would you like some oysters?" he said.

"Oh, yes," said Pansy. "I think they are just lovely."

George placed before her a platter of Sevres ware on which the mollusks were heaped, and, as the first one disappeared with a dull thud, Rosalind smiled a cold, Boston smile, and felt that her hour of triumph was at hand.

When the oysters were gone Pansy looked up with a glad smile.

"You are very kind, Mr. Simpson," she said, "and I shall not soon forget this night."

But the happy look had faded from the man's face, and his riant mouth was quivering with pain. "My heart was broken," he said softly to himself, as he reached for a biscuit, "but it is better so than after I had told my love. If she eats that way at a party, what kind of a record would she get at home?"

Ah! what, indeed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Mississippi.

Some interesting and extraordinary data have just been compiled respecting the Mississippi. It appears that it boasts no fewer than fifty-five tributary streams, with a total length of navigation of 16,571 miles, or about two-thirds of the distance round the world. Even this, however, represents but a small amount of the navigation which will follow when the Federal government has made the contemplated improvements in the Upper Mississippi, in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other rivers, in which it is now engaged. But while the Mississippi has 16,571 miles navigable to steamboats, it has 20,221 miles navigable to barges. This navigation is divided between twenty-two States and Territories in the following proportions: Louisiana, 2,500 miles; Arkansas, 2,100; Mississippi, 1,380; Montana, 1,310; Dakota, 1,280; Illinois, 1,270; Tennessee, 1,260; Kentucky, 1,260; Indiana, 840; Iowa, 830; Indian Territory, 720; Minnesota, 660; Wisconsin, 560; Ohio, 550; Texas, 440; Nebraska, 400; West Virginia, 390; Pennsylvania, 380; Kansas, 240; Alabama, 200; and New York, 70. Nearly all sections of these States and Territories can be reached with ease. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Dakota and the Indian Territory possess more miles of navigable stream than miles of railroad, all of which are open to everybody who wishes to engage in commerce.

Won't Work.

Mr. August Goddefroy, director of the German Commercial and Plantoon society of the South Sea islands, gives an amusing explanation of the fact that the Samoans won't work and the company's laborers have to be imported from the Hebrides, Solomon and New Britain islands. "The Samoans do nothing most of the time," says Mr. Goddefroy, "and when they are tired of that they get up a fight. The young fellows see that the stock of pigs and yams is a plentiful one, and then they begin talking politics, take down their rifles and declare war. The last campaign between the king and anti-king parties lasted five months, and resulted in three persons being killed by accident Bless you, they never fight for viciousness, but just for the fun of the thing. They dig deep trenches about two miles apart, and in these sheltering ditches keep popping away at everything that looks like a head. Then, when the pigs and yams are exhausted, they conclude it's about time for the war to end, yell out that the sport is over, and go home. The Samoans cannot be said to rank among the most useful of mankind, but they live in a paradise. There is land to cultivate that will yield a fortune by cultivation, but it takes another fortune to wait for the second to accrue. My interests are centered there, so that I speak advisedly when I say that, admirable field as it is for the commercial capitalist, Samoa cannot yet be considered the promised land for the settler."

Pretension is nothing; power is everything.

THE WIDOW'S COW.

How the Canadian Cabinet Was Entertained by an Irate Member of Parliament.

W. A. Croffut tells the following good story in a letter to the Detroit *Post:* While in Montreal I heard a good story of Sir Peter Mitchell, member of parliament for New Brunswick. He was an opposition member during the lamentable government of Sir John Mackenzie, in the last decade, and was a most constant and uncomfortable thorn in the side of that unhappy premier. Sir John was conspicuous as a railroad magnate, and, just before the opening of parliament one winter, Sir Peter called on him to induce him to pay $40 for a widow's cow that had been run over by the cars. "I don't believe there is anything in it!" exclaimed the premier, peremptorily; "it's probably a trumped-up case, but I'll inquire, and you can call to-morrow."

The gentleman from New Brunswick was not used to being treated so cavalierly, but he pocketed it, and called in the morning.

"There's no justice in it; we won't pay for the cow," broke in Sir John.

"You won't, won't you?" rejoined Sir Peter, with a manner quite as bouncing as that of the leader of the government. "Have you been there or sent there and investigated it?"

"No, I haven't, but I won't pay for the cow. It's a mere trifle, and she ought to have kept it off the track."

"Don't the law say you shall have a fence?"

"I won't pay for the cow, now, and that's all the answer you'll get."

"You won't pay for the widow's cow, won't you? Sir John Mackenzie, I'll make you pay for it!" exclaimed Sir Peter, now thoroughly aroused.

"You will! you will! How will you?" growled the premier.

"I'll take it out of you during the session, as sure as you're a living man! The widow's $40 isn't anything, isn't it! I'll take it out of you."

It was an Irishman against a Scotchman, and both were angry. The sequel proved that Sir Peter took it out of him," very thoroughly. He is a round-headed man, a hard worker, a pugnacious and redoubtable foe, an unforgiving enemy, bold and eloquent in debate, no dilettant, but a hard hitter, and some of his onslaughts were furious. If he had not great tact he has great force, and he never forgot the cow. In the speeches he made every day against the measures and methods of the government, then under serious suspicion, he told the story of the cow, and trotted her out with a frequency that must have seemed like a cruelty to animals.

Finally the last day of the session dawned, and the consideration of Mackenzie's expense budget was resumed. It provided the appropriations for the coming year.

Sir Peter Mitchell took the floor and launched into a eulogy of the deceased cow and the propriety of making an appropriation for the widow. He was greeted with laughter and mock applause, and then his auditors waited uneasily for him to finish. He did not finish. He told the story over again, with embellishments and elaborations. He contrasted the stinginess of the wealthy ruler with the quiet endurance of the penniless widow. He began to read from the Bible the commands to mercy, justice and charity, when the honorable members straggled out one by one to dinner. Sir Peter bit a biscuit, drank a swallow of water and continued, impressing upon the empty chairs about him the tender duties and graces of humanity. Members straggled in again. He quoted the Song of the Shirt. They appealed to him to draw his remarks to a close. He retold the story of the cow. Meantime Sir John Mackenzie was perspiring with wrath and anxiety in the premier's apartment hard by. All his hopes were bound up in the appropriation budget.

What if it should not come to a vote? The honorable member from New Brunswick could not be stopped, for this was the one bill in a Canadian parliament on which a member could speak as long as he wished. There was no way of cutting short the debate. No motion was in order while he was speaking except the motion to adjourn—and that would be adjournment sine die. The government members were in consternation as the orator delivered a speech on the blessings of vaccination, gave statistics on the cost of fences in the United States, passed an elaborate encomium on the superiority, for draft purposes, of Devon cattle, to which class the deceased domestic friend of the bereaved widow belonged and then began to describe the religious ceremonies in which the sacred cow of Burmah takes part, when the bell rang for vespers. A short time more and the session would expire by law, and the government had passed no appropriation bill!

At this critical juncture one of the government members returned excitedly from the premier's room, rushed to the orator's desk, and exclaimed: "In the name of God, what ails you, Mitchell? What do you want?" "—and still," said Sir Peter, finishing the sentence he had on his lips, "not a cent has ever been paid for the widow's cow!" The member uttered a vehement exclamation about that animal, and added: "Sir John Mackzenzie authorizes me to say that he will pay for the cow if you'll let the bill come to a vote."

Sir Peter sat down rather tired, and the widow got her pay. The government organs declared that the widow's cow had cost $40,000. Her champion is still known in Canada as Bismarck Mitchell, on account of his boldness and shrewdness in outwitting a cabinet and making himself long the adviser-in-chief of a vacillating governor.

The champion glutton has been found in Mountain Grove, Wright county, Mo. Three witnesses testify to the fact that the said gormandizer ate, in quick succession, seven cans of oysters, two cans of salmon, thirty cents' worth of cheese and fifteen cents' worth of crackers.

The Cite de Jeanne D'Arc in Paris is a sort of tenement house, containing 1,500 families, or 4,000 persons.

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

Miss Jennie Jackson, daughter of Collector of Internal Revenue Jackson, of the Twenty-third district, is assistant cashier of the Apollo Savings bank, Apollo, Pa.

Mrs. Catharine Scales is known in St. Louis as the "mother of the public schools." She has taught steadily for thirty-six years, and estimates that her pupils have numbered about 30,000.

Mrs. Lillie E. Wood, of Hartford, has written all of the first chapter of Genesis within a circle the size of a quarter of a dollar, winning a prize of $20 offered by a Philadelphia newspaper.

A Syracuse servant girl collected her wages from the hotel proprietor by standing with a knife and a cleaver over the baked meats prepared for dinner and refusing to allow anybody to carve.

The odor of musk, of which the Empress Josephine was very fond, still clings to her boudoir at Malmaison, though the walls, ceilings and floors have been scraped and cleaned and the apartments fumigated repeatedly. The Empress Josephine died in 1814.

The Oregon legislature meets once in two years. In 1880 it passed a bill to submit to the voters an amendment to the State constitution granting full suffrage to women. This year it has ratified its former action by a vote of twenty-one to seven in the senate, and forty-seven to nine in the house.

At a recent wedding in England the bride wore a wreath of orange blossoms and white jessamines and carried a bouquet of white orchids, roses and camellias. The bridemaids, in red plush, trimmed with marabout plumes, carried bouquets of red dahlias, camellias and Roman hyacinths. The groom wore a fine gardenia, and the ushers tuberoses and myrtle.

A Paris actress avers that each perfume has its special moral and physical qualities, which—so far as her observations have gone—she states as follows: Musk predisposes to sensibility and amiability; rose, to audacity, avarice and pride; geranium, to tenderness; violet, to mysticism and piety; benzoin, to dreams, poetry and inconstancy; mint and verbena, to a taste for the beautiful arts; camphor, to stupidity and brutality; Russia leather, to indolence; while ylang-ylang is the most dangerous of all.

Fashion Notes.

Wool brocades trim many suits of plain wool.

Pin-head checks in wool fabrics are much worn.

Fur-lined circulars never go entirely out of fashion.

Tournures are becoming a feature in Paris fashions.

Large bonnets increase in height, but not in width.

The small capote looks more like a baby's cap than ever.

Pelisses and polonaises are the feature of the passing season.

There is a disposition to revive the old-fashioned gathered skirt.

Velvet is the favorite millinery and trimming material this winter.

Pink feathers on brown bonnets, green plumage on red bonnets and silver-powdered black ostrich tips on black bonnets, are the stylish contrasts in millinery.

Black monkey skins with long hair, natural brown beaver of light shade, dark sealskin and the long fleecy black fox are the fashionable materials for closely-fitted pelerine capes worn by young girls.

A quaint freak of fashion is to fasten velvet standing collars on the left side with a bow of ribbon. Bullion or gilt soutache trims these velvet collars, and a figured lace frill edges them at the top.

The most fashionable jet bonnets are those formed of row upon row of jet beads of the same size finely cut and as large as the end of a lady's finger. Those in fanciful designs of jetted lace are no longer stylish.

The handsomest velvet costumes have plain velvet for the basque, the front and back draperies of the skirt and the sleeves, while the side panels covering the whole side breadths are of the richest brocaded velvet.

Very young ladies are again wearing their back hair in three or four large curls held in place by a comb. School-girls continue to wear theirs in two braids crimped at the ends, and tied with ribbon, or in a neat French twist, when old enough for such a style.

Stylish military redingotes of dark blue cloth have the standing collar, pockets, cuffs and double-breasted front trimmed with silver braid in Roman designs. Down the back of the skirts is set a double row of large silver buttons, in designs of old Roman medallions.

Buttons may almost be classed among the luxuries of dress. In point of elegance and in the matter of price they have never been excelled. Among the novel styles are those of gold or silver, set with mock gems in moresque or florentine designs. These are models of art and beauty. They would also be models of extravagance were it not for the fact that they will never tarnish, being of the genuine metal. They can therefore be transferred from one costume to another, until they have "paid for themselves." Another beautiful style of button is a cut jet, in mosaic designs, with monogram or crest of semi-precious stones in the center. These stones may be of any color, so that the hue accords with that of the costume.

The new permanent station for the signal service at Pike's Peak, Col., has at length been completed, as well as the construction of a telegraph line to connect the station at the summit of the mountain with the world below. The signal station is 14,000 feet above sea level and 6,000 feet above Colorado Springs, and is constructed of granite laid in cement, to resist the furious storms of that locality.

He who would eat the kernel must crack the nut.

The Promise of May.

"The town lay still in the low sunlight,
The hen clucked late by the white farm gate,
The maid to her dairy came in from the cow,
The stock dove coo'd at the fall of night,
The blossom had opened on every bough.
O joy for the Promise of May, of May!
O joy for the Promise of May.

"But a red fire woke in the heart of the town,
And a fox from the glen ran away with the hen,
And a cat to the cream, and a rat to the cheese,
And the stock dove coo'd till a kite dropped down,
And a salt wind burnt the blossoming trees.
O grief for the Promise of May, of May!
O grief for the Promise of May."
—*Alfred Tennyson.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"With all thy faults I love thee still," said the man who was mated to a garrulous woman.

"I pla by ere," wrote a St. Louis belle to a Chicago professor, who immediately wrote her, saying that he believed she also spelled that way.

A correspondent wants to know "what man is principally made of?" In nine cases out of ten he is principally made of brass.—*Philadelphia Item.*

An Australian sheep-raiser, who boasted of paying $2,000 for 200 pounds of British butter, further explained that his purchase was a first-class imported ram.

"Do you buy your music by the roll?" inquired a young lady of a deacon's daughter. "Oh, no," she replied; "I always wait until Sunday, and then I get it by the choir."

It is a never to be forgotten fact that whatever losses we may incur as a nation, and whatever calamities may befall us, the small boy still remains. He can't be unloaded.

"Is this seat engaged, Miss?" asked a young swell of a bright-looking maiden on the train the other day. "No, sir, but I am," was the tart reply. The masher caved.

"I give you my word that I am speaking the truth," said a man to his wife. "Of course you give me your word," she retorted, bitterly, "because no one else will take it."—*New York News.*

"In choosing a wife," says an exchange, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that after choosing a wife one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.—*Boston Gazette.*

"He cometh not," she said, and she was quite right; he didn't arrive. His intentions were all right, but they failed to successfully combat the bull-dog that was screened in the moon-kissed shrubbery.—*Puck*

"If," says the *Phrenological Journal*, "whistling will drive away the blues, why shouldn't women whistle?" Let her whistle if she wants to; but she would drive away the men as well as the blues.—*Norristown Herald.*

Of all the frauds that men abhor
And oft in vain the fact deplore,
Besides attempt to hide ease,
There's nothing that they hate much more
And wish them on the other shore
Than pillowshams and ties.

These relics of a bygone age
Do often cause a reckless rage
And terror most majestic;
As whited sepulchers they seem,
Or like the horror of a dream—
These shams of bliss domestic.
—*New York Commercial.*

Two rival belles at an evening party were seated in the conservatory with their respective cavaliers enjoying their supper. The gas was turned down somewhat, as it should be in a conservatory at an evening party. "My dear Julia," said one of the fascinating creatures, "how beautiful your complexion is—in this dim light!" "Oh, thank you," responded her rival, "and how lovely you look in the dark!"—*Rochester Express.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There are in Greece no less than 700 kinds of grapes.

The people of India talk to each other in 132 languages.

A rich and eccentric Californian has paid seventeen different John Smiths in the State $300 each to change their names.

The butter tree was discovered in the central part of Africa; from its kernel is produced a nice butter which will keep a year.

At a stenographic exhibition in Paris twenty-four different systems of shorthand were on view. Among other curiosities there was a post card containing 44,000 words.

The twin daughters of Bishop Andrews were wedded to Dr. Lovett and Judge Merriweather, of Newton, Ga., but both brides soon died. The widowers then married two more of the bishop's daughters. For the second time they were bereaved, and they have for the third time married sisters.

During the British campaign in Egypt a ray of sunshine was reflected, as a signal, from the top of one of the pyramids near Cairo to Alexandria, about 120 miles away. The signals had the appearance of small luminous points and were, it is said, perfectly readable as a message from the commander of the forces.

The use of cork for making jackets, as an aid to swimming, is very old. We are informed that the Roman whom Camillus sent to the capitol when besieged by the Gauls, put on a light dress and took cork with him under it, because, to avoid being taken by the enemy, it was necessary for him to swim across the Tiber.

During a recent discussion at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences it was doubted that the odors of insects are emitted as a protection from the attacks of enemies, as is generally believed. At least some of the odors are very agreeable to man, and it is by no means certain that scents repulsive to us are not delightful to the most common enemies of the insects emitting them. Dr. Joseph Leidy spoke of some ants having the fragrance of a Eucalyptus tree growing near their nest instead of the usual peculiar odor of formic acid.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1883.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1883.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Nov. 30, 1882.

☞ The subscriptions of a number of our patrons expire this month. Would be pleased if they would all renew.

— The Legislature convened in Raleigh, Wednesday.

—We regret to learn of the serious illness of E. J. Hale, of New York.

—In France there is a renewal of the floods. In Germany the waters were falling, but are again rising and doing much damage.

—From all accounts there has been more drunkenness and rowdyism during the Holidays all over the country than usual.

—Elisha A. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, was suddenly taken sick at President Arthur's reception on New Year's Day, and died in the ante-room, which ended the reception.

—An earthquake at Rockford, Maine, was followed by a storm of thunder and lightning a few hours later. The earthquake shock was also felt in Nova Scotia.

—The distress in Ireland is so great that about a week since in Longhrea, a number of laborers paraded the streets demanding work or food and declaring that they were starving.

THE INDIANS.—Late dispatches from the Indian Territory say that Chicota's party, in a recent fight on Sunday, had seven men killed, and it is thought that Speochee's party had as many. More trouble is apprehended. Many of the women and children have been sent away for safety. The troubles grew out of an old political division of the tribe into what is known as the loyal and disloyal parties during the war.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The number for December 15 of this time-honored Farm journal is filled with interesting and practical matter, contributed by the hands of experienced and capable cultivators. No department of farm work or farm life is neglected and its contributors all rank high in their special branches. For the ladies there is a Home Department filled with choice reading. The FARMER has been in the hands of its present management for nearly forty years, and the needs of the agricultural community are thoroughly understood and ministered to. The FARMER is published twice a month, and is clearly printed on fine white paper. The subscription price is $1.50 a year, or $1 to clubs of five or over. A liberal list of premiums is offered to getters-up of clubs. SAM'L SANDS & SON, Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

MORAVIAN CHURCH CALENDAR.

JANUARY 1883.

1.—New Year's Day. (Circumcision of Jesus.)
6. Epiphany. Memorial Day for the whole Mission Work.
7.—First Sunday after Epiphany. Beginning of the Week of Prayer, the following being an abstract of programme, recommended by the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance;
Sunday.—Sermons on 1 Tim. 2: 5,6.
Monday. — Praise and Thanksgiving.
Tuesday.—Humiliation and Confession.
Wednesday—Families and Sunday Schools.
Thursday—The Church and Ministers, that holiness, brotherly love and Christian zeal may be promoted, and for Christians in affliction.
Friday.—Nations, Rulers; for abolition of laws favorable to the opium trade and intemperance; for the better observance of the Lord's Day; for peace; for the sanctification of intellect; for the relief of persecuted Jews and Christians.
Saturday. — Missions; missionaries; an increase of their number.
Sunday.—Sermons on Titus 2: 13.
14.—2d Sunday after Epiphany.
19.—Third Jubilee of the Moravian Mission to the Heathen Esquimaux in Greenland (January 19, 1733).
21.—Third Sunday before Lent. (*Septuagesima.*)
28.—Second Sunday before Lent. (*Sexagesima.*) General Collection throughout the American Province in behalf of our retired Ministers and the Widows of Ministers.

—The best medicine of the age for quickly curing indigestion, nervousness, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

—People who cannot spend the season of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs and will relieve sufferers at once.

THE YEAR.

The most important public events of the past year have been those connected with British affairs at home and abroad. The disturbances in Ireland have caused deep anxiety. They have been marked by horrible crimes, and have been repressed with terrible severity.

It is not necessary to refer to them in detail. The atrocious murder in Phœnix Park, Dublin, seems to have been the culmination of the outrages. The British Parliament has given the most serious consideration to the Irish question. But within a few months a better spirit has come over the people, and there is reason to hope that the agitation will grow less intense and malignant.

Mr. Gladstone's Government was further perplexed by the Egyptian affair. An uprising under Arabi led, first to a threat of operations against him by several European powers, but afterwards to vigorous action on the part of England alone. The rebellion was put down by force in a brief campaign, and the power of the Khedive was nominally restored.

As a matter of fact, however, the Khedive now holds his place by favor of the British Government. The power of the Sultan over Egypt is but a mere fiction. It is probable that whenever the occasion arises, which seems to the English Government to require that the Turkish control should cease in name as well as in fact, the step will be taken.

Elsewhere across the Atlantic there have been few exciting events. There has been no serious trouble of any sort in France. The Republic is apparently as strong as ever. The new institutions are gradually but slowly becoming established in the interests and preferences of the people.

In Spain the only event worth mentioning is the return to political life of some of the Republicans who have held themselves aloof from public affairs since the restoration of the Monarchy. The Government is steadily becoming more liberal. Some people think that they see in this process a danger to the king, but it is not necessarily a danger. If Alfonso should manage as wisely as does King Humbert of Italy, the change would strengthen him.

In Italy an extension of the suffrage, or right of voting, has been made, with good results. Popular rights in this kingdom are hardly less than those which we enjoy, and the result of conferring greater liberty upon the people has been in a high degree satisfactory.

Hardly anything worthy of note has occurred in Germany. That great empire is steadily growing in industry and commerce, and the political questions of a few years ago do not now trouble Prince Bismarck as they then disturbed him.

Russia has still her Nihilists, but we hear less about them than was heard a year or two ago. Murders take place, and the agitation goes on, and the Government still pursues the lawless men and women with ferocious sternness. But we hear of these events only occasionally. The end of the agitation cannot be foretold.

Nothing need be said of the history of Asia; nothing, in addition to what has been said about Egypt, in regard to Africa, except that France has played with Tunis something as England has played with Egypt; and nothing of South America, except that the situation between Chili and Peru has not changed materially.

In our own country there has been much more political than party agitation. The elections resulted in a severe defeat of the Republicans, which seems to have taught them a lesson. The most exciting events of the year have been these:

The trial and execution of the assassin of President Garfield; the trial and failure to convict the "Star-route" conspirators; the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill over the President's veto; the movement in favor of civil service reform; the demand for a large reduction of the national taxation; and the work of the tariff commission in reference to that matter.

The world was not very prosperous in 1882. The crops of the preceding year were poor, and the over-activity in business that followed the years of bad trade caused a serious reaction. The prices of food have been high, and wages were not advanced in proportion. These and other causes have operated to diminish the general prosperity.

The crops of 1882 have been good—those of our own country excellent in quantity and quality; those of some other countries quite up to average years. This lays the foundation for better trade in the coming months; but the process of recovery will probably be slow. Nevertheless the conditions indicate a better year than that just closing.

One fact, which is evident to all who are watching the social and moral aspects of the world, is that the public conscience si becoming more alert in public affairs. Men base their actions more upon what is right, and less upon what is expedient, than they did. Every change in this direction is a slow one; but the experience of the year 1882 will not be lost if, during its months, the world has grown better while it has been growing poorer.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Cette triste annee,—this melancholy year, 1882. So an eminent Frenchman has styled it. The year has been a melancholy one for Governments and Peoples And very rarely in recent times has there been a twelvemonth in which Death has reaped so rich a harvest.

The list of great men who have passed away in 1882 is remarkable both for its length and for the eminence which the men had attained. Take, for example, the list of prominent clergymen, and see how it includes names in various denominations and from the highest stations.

The Church of England has lost Dr. Tait, who was Archbishop of Canterbury and the primate of all England; and Dr. Pusey, who was the leader of the High Church Party in the same communion.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

The Methodist Church in the United States has lost its senior bishop, Dr. Scott, and the Southern branch of the same Church mourns over Bishop Weightman.

The Unitarian denomination has lost Dr. Henry Bellows, who was its leading clergyman, and Dr. Orville Dewey.

Of men of science the most eminent name in the list is that of Charles Darwin, whose memory will always be connected with a theory of the manner in which species of plants and animals were created. But America has also contributed to the sad catalogue the name of John William Draper, of New York.

Literature has suffered most severely. The year in which Longfellow and Emerson died will always be memorable, but there are other great names to be added. Berthold Auerbach, the German novelist; Anthony Trollope and Harrison Ainsworth, the English novelists; Richard H. Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast;" Dante Gabriel Rossetti, poet and painter, and George P. Marsh, who was the author of many most valuable works and for many years our Minister in Italy.

From our body of American politicians and statesmen have disappeared Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of New York, who was an eminent lawyer and for a time our Mnister to Russia, ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who had been Minister to Turkey and Postmaster General, the Hon. Artemus Hale, of Massachusetts, in his ninety-ninth year, who, when living, was the oldest ex member of Congress, and Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia.

Among foreign public men were Senor Valmaseda, who had been the Spanish Governor-General of Cuba, Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was brutally murdered in Phœnix Park, Dublin, M. Wallon, French philosopher and statesman, Gen. Skobeleff, the Russian general whose speeches excited so much comment only a few months before his death, Gen. Ducoet, French soldier and politician, Louis Blanc, French socialist and revolutionary writer, and the Bey of Tunis—the only wearer of a crown who has died during the year.

In addition to these there are many others whom it is not necessary to classify: Mr. Sheffield, the founder of the great scientific school in connection with Yale College, Chief Justice Pierpont, of Vermont, The Hon. Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge, Mass., Kun-Hna-Ko, Professor of Chinese in Harvard College, President William B. Rogers, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the greatest instructors in the country, and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

The list might be very much extended by including in it the names of those who, in other countries were as eminent as the Americans we have named. But scores and hundreds of the names would convey little or no information to distant readers.

Among all these we have mentioned only one was a German; and yet Germany has been mourning all the year, as one after another of her men, famous in science or letters, has dropped away.

The places which some of the dead of the year 1882 have left vacant can never be quite filled; but it is one of the beautiful provisions of Providence that new men gifted with large mental endowments, are ever coming forward to make places of their own, contributing each in his way to the world's progress in knowledge.—*Yoath's Companion.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

During the past year, crime has held high carnival in the United States, says the New York *Evening Telegram*. On an average there have been each day two murders and one suicide. Executions have averaged two a week and lynchings one. Since January 1,720 persons have met their deaths at the hands of their fellow-men. One hundred and twenty-five were mysterious murders. There were fifty-two wife murders, five murders of husbands, six parricides, four matricides, five fratricides and two sororicides. Forty children were killed by their parents. In twenty-three of the crimes there were two assassins, in three instances there were three of them. Twenty-four of the murderers committed suicide and one died in jail.

In New York there were 131 murders during the year, 76 having been committed in New York city and 14 in Brooklyn; in Pennsylvania 40; in Massachusetts 27; in Missouri 44; in Ohio 28; in Virginia 43; in South Carolina 7; in Tennessee 21 and in North Carolina 19.

In regard to executions, Georgia leads with 11. The other States and Territories rank as follows; South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 7; Missouri and North Carolina, 6 each; Dakota, Illinois, Indlan Territory and Pennsylvania, 5 each; Kentucky, New York, Tennessee and Texas, 4 each; Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi and Virginia, 3 each; Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico and Oregon, 1 each. In all there were 101 executions. Of those who forfeited their lives 52 were negroes, 38 were white, 8 were Indians and 2 were Chinamen.

Three women were executed. One was hanged in Georgia, with 4 men, for having committed a murder at a camp meeting; another was executed in South Carolina, with her brother-in-law, for murdering her sister; and the third died on the gallows with two men in North Carolina for killing her husband.

Judge Lynch, during the past 12 months, has been very busy. By his orders fifty-seven persons were put to death in punishment for various crimes. There were twelve double and four triple lynchings. Thirty-four of those on whom summary justice was inflicted were white men, twenty-two were negroes and one an Indian, who was hanged in California. The hangings by mobs and vigilance committees occurred in the following States and Territories. Colorado, 6; Alabama, 5; Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, New Mexico, 4 each; Kansas, Missouri and Washington Territory, 3 each; Arizona, Florida, Minnesota, Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio and Texas, 2 each. Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, Oregon, Virginia and Wisconsin, 1 each.

Three hundred and eighty-three persons in various parts of the country, having grown tired of life, ushered themselves into eternity by means of the pistol, gun, knife, razor, fire, the rope, and various other ways. In New York 123 persons committed suicide, and in Brooklyn there were 26 cases. Of all the States and Territories New York ranks first, with 184 cases; New Jersey, 38; Pennsylvania, 27; Ohio, 24; Maryland, 13; Missouri, 10; Illinois, 9; California, 7, Arkansas and Deleware, 6 each; Connecticutt, Massachusetts, North Carolina, 5 each; Alabama, Indiana, Georgia, Maine, Rhode Island and Virginia, 4 each; District of Columbia, Louisianna, Mississippi and New Hampshire, 3 each; Kentucky, Michigan, Vermont and Wisconsin, 2 each. With this showing we do not think the *Nation* and the *New York Post* will twaddle anymore just now about the pistol at the South—*News-Observer.*

A Plan for Re-Districting the State.

Chatham Record.

A correspondent submits the following plan for re-districting the State, which divides the population more equally than at present, and at the same time gives eight of the nine districts to the Democrats:

1st District.—Beaufort, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pamlico, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. Population 150,075. Jarvis' majority 958. Bennett's 530.

2nd District.—Bertie, Chowan, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Warren and Vance. Population 166,000. Buxton's majority 5,507. Dockery's 8,724.

3d District.—Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Johnston, Jones, Onslow, Sampson, Wayne and Wilson. Population 153,000. Jarvis' majority 791. Bennett's 615.

4th District.—Anson, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Stanley and Union. Population 161,000. Jarvis' majority 1.056 Bennett's 687.

5th District.—Caswell, Durham, Franklin, Nash, Orange, Person, Rockingham and Wake. Population 163,000. Jarvis' majority 808. Bennett's 538.

6th District.—Alamance, Chatham, Cumberland, Guilford, Harnett, Moore, Bladen and Randolph. Population 150,164. Jarvis' majority 577. Bennett's 872.

7th District.—Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery and Rowan. Population 158,000. Jarvis' majority 2,473. Bennett's 1,232.

8th District.—Alexander, Alleghany, Burke, Caldwell, Forsyth, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes and Yadkin. Population 150,000. Jarvis' majority 2,097. Bennett's 2,106.

9th District.—Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania and Yancey. Population 149,000. Jarvis' majority 3,056. Bennett's 2,506.

Lady with the Seal-Skin Sacque.

She sat in the crowded church that dreadfully cold Sunday, and kept her new sacque on all the morning. She went with perspiration and the sacque into the chilly street, and caught an awful cold. And they labored in vain to cure that cold unsil they thought of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER, and sent to the druggist's for a bottle. Then came relief. Suddenly checked perspiration brings sudden colds, chills, coughs, consumption.

—Physicians prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion, weakness, low spirits, etc.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

YADKIN COUNTY,

In Superior Court.

Tyre Glenn, Executor of Tyre Glenn, Deceased,

Vs.

W. B. Glenn, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. M. Duskin, W. G. Duskin, M. B. Duskin, H. G. Kyle and wife Bertha G. Kyle, are necessary defendants in the above action and non-residents of this State, and after due search cannot be found.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., requiring the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, and answer the complaint of plaintiff, demanding Judge ment for the sale of the lands of plaintiff's testator, for assets for the payment of the debts of said deceased; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within that time, the case will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Yadkinville this December 28th, 1882.

N. H. VESTAL,
Probate Judge.

—It is always *best* to buy your stationery at a regular bookstore. We keep the best pens, ink, paper and school books, at the Salem Bookstore.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer
CURES
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.
EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which **permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter** that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a **soothing coating,** which **relieves the irritation** that causes the cough. **It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease,** invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. **Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly.** A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that **no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm,** subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. **A pleasant cordial, children take it readily.** *For* **Croup it is invaluable** and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and gives vigor to the system. Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

☞ WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE. ☜

GOLDEN DAYS,

A HIGH-CLASS WEEKLY,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

Has just entered upon its third Volume with a very large and steadily increasing circulation. It has won its way to the popular heart, no less by its instructive and entertaining contents than by the HIGH MORAL TONE which characterizes every article that appears to its pages.

GOLDEN DAYS is a sixteen page weekly, filled with stories, sketches of adventure, instructive matter, and everything that can interest, entertain and benefit the boys and girls.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For 1 month, 4 numbers..... 25 cts.
For 2 months, 8 numbers..... 50 cts.
For 3 months, 13 numbers..... 75 cts.
For 4 months, 17 numbers..... $1.00
For 6 months, 26 numbers..... 1.50
For 1 year, 52 numbers..... 3.00

Subscription can begin with any number.

Back numbers supplied at the above rates, or singly for six cents each.

We pay all postage.

To those Who Desire to Get up Clubs.

If you wish to get up a club for GOLDEN DAYS send us your name, and we will forward you, *free of charge*, a number of specimen copies of the paper, so that, with them, you can give your neighborhood a good canvassing.

Money should be sent to us either by Post Office Order or Registered letter, so as to provide as far as possible against its loss by mail.

All communications, business or otherwise, must be addressed to

JAMES ELVERSON,
Publisher of GOLDEN DAYS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SEED We have made arrangements to club the NORTH CAROLINA FARMER with our paper for the year **1883.** We will furnish our paper and the NORTH CAROLINA FARMER, published by James H. Enniss & Son, Raleigh, N. C., for One Year for $2.75, and give each Subscriber in addition, **One Dozen Papers of Prize Garden Seed** assorted. These seed, for excellence and purity, are unsurpassed and are warrranted as represented. *No better can be had from any source.* This offer presents the opportunity to every farmer and gardener to obtain not only fresh and reliable **Garden Seed**, but the most highly improved varities. The NORTH CAROLINA FARMER is a Monthly illustrated Journal of 24 pages, seventy-two columns, and is one of the best Agricultural Journals in the whole country. Send on your subscriptions and begin with the year. FREE.

1883.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY..... $ 4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR..... 4 00
The THREE above publications..... 10 00
Any TWO above named..... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE } HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE } 5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 numbers)..... 10 00

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly* in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1888.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. Its literary and artistic excellence the *Magazine* improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous, stories, sketches, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... $ 4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR..... 4 00
The THREE above publications..... 10 00
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HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE } HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, } 5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)..... 10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last Eight Volumes of *Harpers Magazine*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth cases for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to *Harper's Magazine*, Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4.

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1883.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular Journal is a rare combination of literature, art, and fashion. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and its matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

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Per Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR..... $ 4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... 4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
The THREE above publications..... 10 00
Any TWO above named..... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE } HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE } 5 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of *Harpers Bazar*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1883.

Harpers Young People,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY--16 pages.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. IV. commences November 7, 1882.

The *Young People* has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—*Boston Journal.*

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, } $1.50

SINGLE NUMBERS, Four cents each.
Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents.
The volumes of *Harper's Young People* for 1881 and 1882, handsomely bound in illuminated cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $2.00 each. Cover for *Young People* for 1882, 25 cents; postage, 15 cents additional.
Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants etc,

ever grown at the

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

is now offered for fall planting to the fruit planting public.

All the new as well as the old leading sorts of all kinds of hardy fruits are grown there.

Orders early.

Send name and address for catalogue with prices.

Address,
N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
May 25, 1882.-21-9 mo.

—Autograph Albums of the latest and handsomest designs at Salem Bookstore.

GET THE BEST THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The people generally get that which they make a market for. They demanded better newspapers, and within the last few years journalism has made rapid strides. THE TIMES, which, from the day of its first issue, took place in the front rank of progressive journalism, has kept along at the double-quick step, and at this time is a better newspaper than ever. It is a journal that never sleeps and never takes a holiday. As there are 365 days, so there are 365 issues of THE TIMES in a year. The week-day edition of THE TIMES is of four pages, being in a form suitable for the busy man or busy woman. The Sunday edition, of eight pages, contains a great deal of the best miscellany as well as all the news. The editorial strength of THE TIMES need not be dwelt upon—the fact that it is quoted more than any other paper in America is sufficient evidence of its excellence in that direction. Nor need the typographical superiority be more than mentioned—for it is widely known as "the handsomest paper in the country."

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES

Covers a distinct field. Into THE WEEKLY goes the cream of the daily issues and at the same time it contains matter especially adapted to the wants of readers in every part of America. It circulates, as a first-class family journal, in every State and Territory, and it has subscribers in every part of the world. The leading feature of THE WEEKLY is the "ANNALS OF THE WAR." This department embraces chapters of unwritten history, contributed by prominent actors in the War of the Rebellion, and it has become a recognized depository of such matters whether from Northern or Southern sources. The ANNALS will be kept fully up to the high standard of former years.

TERMS:

THE DAILY TIMES—Twelve Cents a week. MAIL SUBSCRIPTION, postage free, Six Dollars a year, Fifty Cents a month.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Fifty-six columns of the choicest reading, especially prepared to meet the wants of weekly newspaper readers. One copy, $2.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $25.00 An extra copy sent free to any person getting up clubs of ten or twenty.

THE SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, eight pages. The best-known and most accomplished writers contribute to its columns every week. Two Dollars a year, postage free. Single copies, Four cents.

THE TIMES ALMANAC—A Manual of Political and Other Information, published on the First of January every year. Fifteen Cents a copy.

THE ANNALS OF THE WAR—A royal octavo volume of 800 pages, beautifully illustrated. Written by Principal Participants in the War, North and South. Price, $3.00.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO

THE TIMES,

TIMES BUILDING, Chestnut and Eighth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY. ☜

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the DAILY HERALD and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from WASHINGTON, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising CATTLE, POULTRY, GRAINS, TREES, VEGETABLES, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving receipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a STORY every week, a SERMON by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL and SEA NOTES. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald,

in a weekly form,

One Dollar a Year.

Address,
New York Herald,
BROADWAY and ANN STREET, New York.

—Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy: never fail to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, sugar-coated; contain no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 15 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street, New York

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 6th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the **blood, skin** or **bones,** treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits the victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express everywhere. Medicines sent by mail where possible. Personal consultation or preference, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. Also not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 19 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

GET THE BEST THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The people generally get that which they make a market for. They demanded better newspapers, and within the last few years journalism has made rapid strides. THE TIMES, which, from the day of its first issue, took place in the front rank of progressive journalism, has kept along at the double-quick step, and at this time is a better newspaper than ever. It is a journal that never sleeps and never takes a holiday. As there are 365 days, so there are 365 issues of THE TIMES in a year. The week-day edition of THE TIMES is of four pages, being in a form suitable for the busy man or busy woman. The Sunday edition, of eight pages, contains a great deal of the best miscellany as well as all the news. The editorial strength of THE TIMES need not be dwelt upon—the fact that it is quoted more than any other paper in America is sufficient evidence of its excellence in that direction. Nor need the typographical superiority be more than mentioned—for it is widely known as "the handsomest paper in the country."

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Covers a distinct field. Into THE WEEKLY goes the cream of the daily issues and at the same time it contains matter especially adapted to the wants of readers in every part of America. It circulates, as a first-class family journal, in every State and Territory, and it has subscribers in every part of the world. The leading feature of THE WEEKLY is the "ANNALS OF THE WAR." This department embraces chapters of unwritten history, contributed by prominent actors in the War of the Rebellion, and it has become a recognized depository of such matters whether from Northern or Southern sources. The ANNALS will be kept fully up to the high standard of former years.

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THE SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, eight pages. The best-known and most accomplished writers contribute to its

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HARPER'S.—Subscriptions for all of Harper's periodicals received at this office, in clubs with the PRESS.

MORAVIAN TEXT BOOKS,
FOR 1883.
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—New Moon the 9th, at 12.38 in the morning.

—John Teague lost his horse one day last week.

—But very little sleighing was done Saturday.

—L. W. Springs left for Philadelphia, on Sunday evening.

—Ed. Charles bagged a fine wild turkey on Friday last.

—Snow last Friday and Saturday to the depth of 10 inches.

—See professional card of Dr. J. G. Ector, in another column.

—Miss Minnie Reynolds, of Madison, is visiting Miss Minnie Vogler.

—Ice packers were busy on Tuesday and Wednesday. Ice 1½ inches thick.

☞ All the new style Buttons at Mrs. Douthit's.

—We learn that Milton Teague has bought half of the John Nissen wagon factory, in Waughtown.

—Twenty-two roasted turkeys were a part of the Christmas dinner at the Academy.

—H. S. Crist and lady have returned from their visit to Mrs. Crist's parents, in Yadkin county.

—The ice ponds were frozen over on Monday and the boys had fine fun skating.

☞ Fresh Malaga Grapes, Florida Oranges, Cocoanuts and Bananas at H. W. SHORE'S NEW GROCERY.

—In Broadbay and South Fork townships the public schools are all in a flourishing condition.

—Internal Revenue Collections in the Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 30th, 1882, $5,193.1.

—James W. Dick and lady, of Greensboro, are the guests of Miss Mary M. Zevely, during a part of the holidays.

☞ 50 dozen assorted Kid Gloves at Mrs. Douthit's.

—Chas. Swaim and John G. Reed are putting up a saw mill, on the waters of Southfork creek, in Broadbay township.

—It was a turkey hunt they started on early Tuesday morning; but it was *only one rabbit* they brought back late Tuesday night.

—Harper's Young People are among the welcome visitors of our sanctum. Bright, beautiful and instructive for all ages.

☞ Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

—The roof of the sheds attached to Hanna's Warehouse, late Pfohl & Stockton's, in Winston, broke down under the accumulation of snow.

—"Branch" Brewer, an old and well known citizen of this county, died at his residence, near this place, of dropsy, on the 1st inst.

—See the advertisement of J. C. Fagg, the butcher, in another column. Charley will make Salem his future place of business, and keep the very choicest beef, &c., always on hand.

☞ Nice assortment of Ladies' Cloaks at Mrs. Douthit's.

—C. G. Yates, a prominent citizen of Greensboro, committed suicide on Saturday night, Dec. 23d. He had been suffering for some time from mental depression, during which the fatal deed was done.

—The Golden Days are real literary gems for the young folks. The reading is healthy and entertaining and the printing excellent. Weekly at $3 a year. Clubs with the PRESS at $2.25 a year.

☞ All kinds Toilet Soap at Mrs. Douthit's.

—The services on New Year's Eve were held as usual, but on account of the bad weather, the church was not crowded. The services on New Year's day were very appropriate and well attended.

—The young friends of Miss Ruth Crosland, of Macon, Ga., who has been spending several weeks at her uncle's, B. F. Crosland, in this place, gave her a very pleasant surprise party, on Friday night of last week.

☞ Misses' Hose in endless variety at Mrs. Douthit's.

—The cedar avenue and graveyard were "beautiful in the snow," especially the cedars bending low with their mantle of pure and fleecy white. So heavily were they covered that the least breeze sent a shower down upon the passer-by. Numbers of ladies and gentlemen went out to see the novel sight.

—The jewelry store building, near the residence of the late John Vogler, is being fitted up for a reading room by the Young Mens' Christian Union and Missionary Society. The rooms will be neatly kept, and the library, magazines and papers will be under the care of J. L. Fulkerson. Order and decorum are required, and we hope our young people will encourage the enterprise. Persons wishing to contribute papers, magazines and books will please notify Mr. Fulkerson.

☞ I have just received *fresh* from the Manufacturers, a fine lot of Fancy French Candies, Caramels, &c., also Hall's plain Candies. Call at my New Grocery, (formerly Finch's stand.)
H. W. SHORE.

—The Salem Boys' School closed on the 21st December, with an examination of the scholars in the various branches of study. Their answers were prompt and indicating a commendable familiarity with the subject upon which they were questioned. The musical department, under the direction of Miss Jessie Winkler, shows considerable progress. Altogether, Prof. Wurreschke and his assistants, Mr. McCuiston and Miss Winkler, conduct an excellent school. The school re-opens to-day (Thursday).

For Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Preserved Citron, Extracts, Spices, Fruits, &c., go to H. W. SHORE'S.

—Theodore Pickard, son of Wilson Pickard, of Davidson county, died on Tuesday morning of last week, of lockjaw, caused from a wound received some two weeks previous to his death, while cleaning a gun. From what we learn of the accident, it appears that young Pickard, who was a blacksmith, put the barrel of the gun in the fire to heat it so as to draw a tow wad that had become fast in it when an explosion took place, the wad lodging in the young man's leg, producing the results as above stated. The gun barrel was supposed to have no powder in it when put in the fire.

—Look out for the sign of C. R. Welfare. He has lots of goods and intends to sell them. Call and see. Goods will be sold some lower to make room for a large purchase in the Spring.

—A pleasant surprise was given Elder Wm. Turner, of this place, on New Year's day. A number of his churches, now and formerly under his charge, sent him a large lot of good things. It was a surprise indeed, to the good pastor and his wife and was highly appreciated by them. Several of the pounders were present and greeted them with the best wishes for the new year. We looked in on the pleasant scene, and found all happy. Elder Turner is a faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard, and this token of approbation is highly encouraging to him.

The thanks of Mr. and Mrs. Turner are heartily given to all, and especially to Dr. Watkins and lady who so kindly inauguruted the donation.

A FULL LINE OF
☞ ELEGANT BOOKS, ☜
FOR ALL AGES AND TASTES,
AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Messrs. Editors:—The following are the weights of some porkers killed in my neighborhood during last week: Chas. Rothrock, 2 hogs, 10 months old, 518 lbs.

Lewis Wilson, 4 hogs, 998 lbs.

David Shoaf, 4 hogs, 934 lbs.

CHAS. ROTHROCK.

Broadbay Township, Jan. 1, 1883.

—Chas. T. Pope's hogs weighed 277, 269, 213, 169 and 200. Total 1,155 lbs.

BAPTIST ALMANAC.—We have received a copy of the N. C. Baptist Almanac for 1883, Rev. C. T. Bailey, Editor. It is a useful publication, for the Baptist denomination in particular.

—Christmas at the colored church, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26th, was a pleasant entertainment, and highly appreciated by a large audience. The teachers certainly deserve credit for their careful training of the Sunday School scholars. The following programme was observed:

Opening Hymn.
All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Prayer by Rev. E. Rondthaler, D. D.
A Christmas Greeting, after which the Cantata "Immanuel" was rendered by the school.
The Cantata was in two parts. The first part taken up in recitation and song, the Old Testament prophecy of *Christ's Coming*.
The second part the New Testament story of *Christ's Advent*.
It consisted of solos, duets, quartets and choruses.
Remarks were made by Rev. J. T. Zorn and Dr. Rondthaler.
A beautiful book was presented to the Pastor and Superintendent of the Sunday School, Dr. Rondthaler.

—The largest and most complete assortment of
ZIEGLER BROTHER'S SHOES
ever brought to this market, just received. H. W. FRIES.

—A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1883:

Samuel Albertson, Rebecca Brown, Hugh Beasing, Emsly Carter, Mrs. A. J. Carter, Miss Matilda Clodfelter, Louisa Collins, Miss Susen M. Crafford, Miss Dora C. Clodfelter, Jerry Fries, Andrew Hine, Mrs. Phebe Hines, M. L. Holmes, Nancy Haines, Miss Jinnie James, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Johnson, Mrs Jennie King, Lewis Kimel, Mrs. Leah Keller or Mrs. E. Canada, J. G. Neal, Jno. R. Osborne, Miss Hattie Pfaff, Miss Angeline Rominger, Mrs. Ann S. Reid, 2, Henry Raker, Daniel Sink, Gim Swim, Frank Strupe, Philip Snider, Mrs. Christena Spauch, Jim Taylor, col., E. L. Vogler, Miss Sally Williams, Walter Weavil, Col. J. B. Yates, Flora Yokeley.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C., Jan. 1, 1883.

Messrs. Editors:—On this morning of the New Year, I avail myself of the medium of the *Press* to send a greeting to my friends, its readers, scattered throughout every part of this fair land, coupled with a wish that the pleasant relations of the past may be continued through the incoming year.

On Christmas Eve we had appropriate services in the Moravian church here, and on the evening of Christmas day "Union Star" Sunday School gave its entertainment, a full house being in attendance, and, taking it all in all, it was perhaps the best we have ever had, and all parties did their best. "Watchman, tell us of the night," in alternato solos by Miss Betty Fulton and Mr. Jacob Hasten, was certainly well rendered, and she has a voice of which she may justly be proud. Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent, and those who assisted him, deserve the thanks of the community for the gratification afforded on the occasion. The Christmas tree loomed up in all its glory, and the expectations as to what was to come from it was sufficient to keep all the little ones awake even to the very end, and they were not disappointed. The dialogue by a number of little boys, raising the inquiry, "Who killed Tom Roper," was a success, and had to be repeated by request from the audience.

At Friedland, on Christmas day, there was preaching and a good old fashioned Moravian Lovefeast combined, of which over two hundred partook.—Moravians, Methodists, Primitive and Missionary Baptists, irrespective of name and creed. The day was fine and all present seemed to enjoy the occasion. 36 years ago (1846) I preached my first Christmas sermon here in the old church, up stairs, and the next Spring it was taken down and replaced by the present building, and since then all the older members, with the exception of "Uncle" Moses Stewart and Mrs. Matilda Reed have passed away, and almost the entire neighborhood has changed. I went home and took dinner with a a good old Baptist sister, Mrs. Adkins, a daughter of the late Rev. Ashley Swaim, who wielded quite an influence among his people in his day. The good lady enjoyed the services at the church, and said she felt as though she was almost a child again. There was also a distribution of cards and papers among the Sunday School scholars. And another feature we must not leave out, the singing by the "singing class," and it is a great help in conducting the services such as they were to-day, mostly a service of song; and all parties went into it cheerfully, and our Christmas occasion will long be remembered with pleasure by all present, and the crowning glory of the whole was, we had excellent order throughout, every body was sober, quiet and well behaved and we take pleasure in recording it.

On Thursday morning, Dec. 7th, I left home to bury my old friend and Church member, Jacob Smith, at Friedland. It was so warm that I told my wife I thought I would not need my overcoat as I expected to go from there to the mountains in Virginia. She said, better take it; and by noon I was glad for it, for we had something akin to a Texas "Blizzard;" and next day, Friday, it was little better, as I faced it all day Saturday too, fill I reached the goal at night. Uncle Peter, at the Mission-house, made big eyes when I rode up, and said, "didn't look for you such rough time as dis." "Well, Uncle Peter," I said, "that is my luck, I've been *roughing it* all my life and am used to it." But a good fire in the spacious hearth, supper and a good bed, made it all right by next morning, enabling me to preach twice; and notwithstanding the sleet, I had a good turn out.

On Monday I preached twice, morning and evening; on Tuesday I visited the sick in the neighborhood, and on Wednesday morning, as the clouds betokened bad weather, I started homeward and came as far as Mr. Henry Libengood's, near Pilot Mountain P. O. Mr. Libengood moved into that neighborhood some years ago, and it being destitute of preaching and Sunday Schools, he induced the late Rev. Byron Spaugh to begin monthly preaching at a stand which he built opposite his house in the grove, and his wife opened a Sunday School, and amidst discouragements that would break down almost any one, she has continued to "hold the fort" since Mr. Spaugh's death; and with a little help Mr. Libengood has built a house for preaching and Sunday School. I could not help thinking what an effort was made last Summer to raise money to send to the "Foreign Mission." Here is a poor woman, standing almost alone, trying to do something for souls that are perishing for lack of knowledge, and no one to help her,—but this is at home! This is a very queer kind of a world. In the estimation of some people, the souls of the negroes in the West Indies or the Indians, are of a great deal more consequence than the souls of our own people.

I promised these good people, if preaching was continued at Mt. Bethel this coming summer, that whoever goes should stop and preach for them going or coming.

At Mt. Bethel the Sunday school that has been kept up pretty well during the summer, went into winter quarters till spring.

Upon the whole I was pleased with my late mountain visit. During the year these people have had the ministrations of the Brethren Greider, Lineback and Fishel, with your correspondent thrown in, so they cannot complain of always having to listen to the same person. But enough for this time.

C. L. R.

—Elm Street Public School entertained a large number of its patrons and friends on Friday evening, December 23rd. The weather was unfavorable, yet 60 scholars were present. Miss Maud Friday opened the exercises with wishing all a happy Christmas, closing her remarks with a Hurrah for all present. Eddie Hege recited well. Sam and Willie Tesh gave "The Holy Night" in good style. Eddie Mickey earnestly assured us that we should share his Christmas joys. Thomas Moore, Misses Augusta Dillon, Minnie Mickey, Mary Sharp, Hennie Peterson, Carrie Mickey all recited well. Dr. Rondthaler closed the entertainment with an excellent address. Handsome Christmas cards were given to the children, after which an old fashioned "treat" was given them. Prizes were awarded for the greatest improvement as follows: First Room—Misses Carrie Mickey and Mary Sharp; Second Room—Misses Minnie Mickey and Maud Friday. This school is the most prosperous in the county, and is taught by S. A. Hege and Miss Maggie Brietz, who will continue their endeavors to make this one of the best public schools in the county. 81 names are enrolled.

DIARIES!
DIARIES!! DIARIES!!!
DIARIES!!!!
A few Diaries at the Salem Book Store.

☞ A choice lot of Colognes at Mrs. Douthit's.

Commissioners' Court.

MONDAY.

The report of the Commissioners of letting out the bridge at Tise's Mill on Silas Creek made, and the report confirmed.

Ordered that all the citizens of Broadbay township, who were heretofore attached to Winston Stock Law district, and who paid a Stock Law tax in said district are hereby released from tax levied in Broadbay township for 1882; and where said tax has been paid the same to be refunded by the Sheriff.

Ordered that all persons living in Broadbay township who paid tax in Winston district heretofore, be subject to the Stock Law tax levied in Broadbay township for 1882 and that the same be made out.

The petition of Dr. Kerner and others, for a public road in Kernersville township was not granted.

Ordered that M. M. Clements be granted a license to retail liquor for one year, at the corner of Fifth and Church streets.

The following is the list of Jurors for the February term of Inferior Court: Wm Nading, Robert Griffith, J. F. Mendenhall, Adolphus Reich, James Shutt, Robert Waugh, (col.,) Theophilus Kimel, R W Hedgecock, Wm P Hill, Roberson Stafford, J. S. Conrad, R W Charles, Geo W Porter, Thos S Warner, D S Crouse, Lewis Tyner,(col.,) J S Hutchins, E M C Doub, E T Kapp, N M Kerner, W W Bogen, W H Goslen, E A Strupe, Wm Jarvis, W C Clodfelter, Sam Ratliff, (col.,) W E Spaugh, E J Spaugh, Noah Hine, Chas. Ziglar.

Ordered that Henry Brookbank be appointed to fix up the stock law fence in Kernersville Township.

In the matter of W. A. Pegram against Jesse Cofer for processioning lands, upon reading the report of M. H. Morris, County Surveyor, in this case, it is ordered by the Board that M. H. Morris, surveyor, with J W Jones; Fred Fulton, Jas Linville, Moses Linville and Wesley Frazier are hereby appointed Commissioners, and for that purpose shall go upon the lands and run the dividing lines between the tracts of lands belonging to the above parties and establish the disputed line or lines between them and report their proceedings at the next meeting of this Board.

—It is not necessary to pick our words in mentioning the Philadelphia *Times*, the prospectus of which journal appears in another column. *The Times* has got to be a sort of necessity with some people of this community and it ought to be with many more. It has many imitaters all over the land, but there is really nothing like *The Times* from Maine to California. We have persuaded ourselves at times that the reason the people like it so much is that it is constantly giving its readers juicy bites from the sunny side of the journalistic peach.

MONEY
can be saved by buying your
FRUIT TREES
of
J. R. OSBORNE,
Proprietor of
LONE STAR NURSERIES,
Abbott's Creek,
Davidson County, N. C.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson county, on Dec. 21st, 1882, by Rev. James E. Hall, Mr. WESLEY S. FISHEL to Miss SARAH C. JAMES.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Friedberg, on the 21st of December, 1882, by the Rev. James Hall, Mr. JASPER ROBINSON to Miss ALICE MENDENHALL.

In Bethania, on the 31st ult., by Rev. R. P. Lineback, Mr. A. I. BUTNER to Miss SARAH STOLTZ.

In South Fork Township, on the 17th ult., by John Faw, Esq., Mr. JAMES GODBY to Miss LYDIA FAW.

In South Fork Township, on the 28th ult., by John Faw, Esq., Mr. JOHN MENDENHALL to Miss ISABEL SNYDER.

In Middle Fork Township, by P. A. Cox, Esq., Mr. FREDERICK GERNER to Miss ROSA B. WAGONER.

At the residence of the brides father, in Davidson county, Dec. 21st, by Rev. H. A. Brown, Prof. W. B. WAFF, of Waughtown, to Miss WILLIE L. TRAYNHAM.

In East Bend, Yadkin county, by A. Horn, Esq., Mr. JAMES ZACHARY to Miss FANNIE STEELE. Also Mr. J. H. SILLS to Miss SALLIE E. STEELE, daughters of Capt. W. D Steele.

On the same day, by Rev. E. J. Adams, Mr. Robert L. POINDEXTER to Miss AMANDA MARTIN, daughter of D. A. Martin, Esq.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. W. A. Pool, Dr. T. A. KERLY to Miss CHARLIE BET POINDEXTER, daughter of P. H. Poindexter, Esq.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Denny, Mr. SCOTT POWELL to Miss BETTIE STANDFORD, daughter of H. W. Standford.

DIED.

In Winston, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., of consumption, Mrs. MARY STOCKTON, nee Siddall, wife of Charles Stockton, leaving a husband and daughter and many friends to mourn her loss.

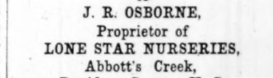
DR. J. C. ECTOR,

HAVING removed to Liberty Street, in Winston, offers his professional services to the citizens of Winston, Salem and surrounding country. With a practice of twenty-five years he hopes to have a liberal patronage.

OFFICE second house North of First National Bank.

Jan. 2, 1883.

War! War!! War!!!



THE OLD RELIABLE BUTCHER,
J. C. FAGG,
HAS OPENED
A FRESH MEAT STAND
in the North room of the Crosland store building, where he will keep

Choice Beef,

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Hams, Corned Beef, Tongue, Sausage, &c.

All goods promptly delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

Having determined to continue my business in Salem, I solicit a liberal share of patronage in town and vicinity.

I will pay the highest cash prices for Pork, Mutton, Veal and fat Beef Cattle.

☞ Don't forget to call on the old reliable. ☜ Respectfully,

J. C. FAGG.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 4, 1883.

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS KING of COTTON!
Invaluable patented improvements found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also, for SAW MILLS,) address
THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers** and **Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries.

Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at $3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the lapse of thirty days from this date, application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a necessary law to remove all obstructions from South Fork of Muddy Creek and its tributaries, in the counties of Forsyth and Davidson, so as to secure a free flow of the creek, and prevent the filling up of the channel by the folling of timber and washing of sand and other obstructions into the same.

This 12th day of December, 1882.

MANY CITIZENS.

53d YEAR.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1883.

WILL CONTAIN!

A Complete Novel in Every Issue.

Besides its usual rich array of Fashion, Art and Literary Matter.

ONLY $2 PER YEAR.

Subscription will be received at this Office in Clubs with this Paper.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for one Year, at $3.

Look! Premiums to Club Raisers:

ONE copy one year	$2 00
TWO copies and 1 engraving to club raiser	3 70
THREE copies and 2 engravings to club raiser	5 25
FOUR copies and 3 engravings to club raiser	6 60
For a club of FIVE, with a remittance of we will give one free copy of the Lady's Book for one year, and and 6 of the engravings the club raiser may select.	10 50
For a club of TEN, with a remittance of we will give one copy of the Lady's Book for one year, 10 engravings and a handsome portfolio.	18 50
For a club of FIFTEEN, with a remittance of we will give one copy of the Lady's Book for one year, 15 engravings and a handsome portfolio.	27 00
For a club of TWENTY, with a remittance of we will give one copy of the Lady's Rook for one year, the entire 20 engravings and a handsome portfolio.	35 50

On application the Publishers will furnish a list of the Twenty Engravings, from which you may make your own selection.

Specimen copy of Lady's Book sent free to club raisers only.

Address all communications,

PUBLISHERS GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, a. m., and every day at 5.30, p. m. Due every day, by 10:20, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 7:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Vienna, Shore and East Bend and Richmond Hill. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6:00, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

☞ A beautiful line Ladies' Hose at Mrs. Douthit's.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ All the new styles Hats and Bonnets at Mrs. Douthit's.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Fourth Street, Winston, N. C.

We now exhibit the largest and most complete Stock of Goods ever brought to Western North Carolina.

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,

We have an elegant assortment of the latest styles of

Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Flannels, Linseys,

HOSIERY, MERINO UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

FOR MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS WE HAVE

Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Broadcloth, Linings and Trimmings, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps of every Description and make, (including Stetson's Celebrated HATS,) Shirts and Drawers, Collars, and Cuffs, Merino Suits, &c., &c.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BAY STATE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

T. Miles' & Sons,' Philadelphia Hand-Made

FINE SHOES FOR LADIES,

JAS. A. LEACH & CO'S THOMASVILLE SHOES,

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,

F. & H. FRIES' JEANS,

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS,

AND L. B. & L. S. HOLTS' BELLMONT PLAIDS,

ALL OF WHICH WE SELL AT FACTORY PRICES.

——WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR——

HEAVY GROCERIES, DRUGS,
HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

SOLE LEATHER, SALT, OILS AND PAINTS,

in fact all else usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

To country merchants we will only say that the immense trade which we now enjoy enables us to buy our goods in original packages and from first hands, and places us on an equal footing with the jobbers of Richmond and elsewhere, and that we are now abler than ever to meet competition from any and every quarter. We return sincere thanks for your liberal patronage during this year and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means at our command to merit your entire trade. We will continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure.

We offer it to the farmers as thevery best Tobacco Fertilizer ever made.
Respectfully your Friends,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Nov. 20th, 1882.

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

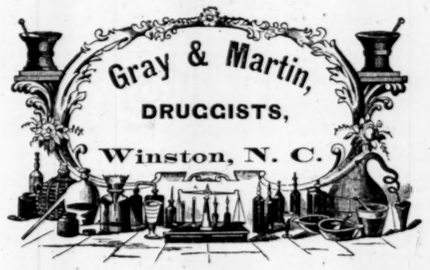
A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.



LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS

New York Office, 45 William Street.

DAVENPORT & CO GENERAL AGENTS
1113 Main Stree Richmond, Va.
J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Wnston and vicinity.

PAY YOUR
CORPORATION TAXES

TAX PAYERS will please come forward at once and pay their taxes. The money is needed to pay for work done on the streets.

L. N. CLINARD, Collector.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1881.

☞ Everybody in Salem and the surrounding country are respectfully invited to buy goods of C. R. WELFARE. NEW GOODS just received.

HERRICK'S POEMS,
THE FINEST GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON,
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.
SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of C. T. Shultz deceased, all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment of the same to us at once and thereby save costs; and all those having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to present them duly proven as the law directs within twelve months from the date of this notice or the same will be plead in bar of their recovery-this 20th day of November, 1882.

WM. A. SHULTZ, } Executors
JACOB C. CONRAD, } of C. T. Shultz deceased.

VALUABLE
HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

On JANUARY 27TH, 1883, I will sell my TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, situated in Waughtown, on Main Street, the most desirable part of town. There are on the premises a *good garden, well* and *well-house, hog pens,* well fenced in. It is known as the John A. Clodfelter house.

TERMS of SALE—One-half payable in three months and balance in twelve months, title reserved until property is paid for. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser, and possession will be given immediately after sale.

Also my HOUSE PROPERTY, consisting of household and kitchen furniture.

Now is the time to buy a fine residence as I am going to change my business.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. D. SMITH.

Waughtown, N. C., December 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale privately, ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Old Town street, in Winston; and another HOUSE and LOT in the Northern part of Liberty. For sale cheap. Apply soon.

R. B. KERNER, Attorney.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1882.

FREE Send to MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. For Illustrated Circular. A live actual Business School. Established twenty years.

North Carolina R.R.
Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 30 1882.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.
Leave Charlotte	4 00 a m	4 00 p m
" Salisbury	5 53 a m	6 24 p m
" High Point	7 20 a m	7 39 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	8 06 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 30 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 47 a m	.....
" Durham	12 25 a m	.....
" Raleigh	1 40 p m	.....
Leave "	4 05 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 20 p m	.....

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday. Leave Greensboro 5 00 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 1 51 a. m. Arrive Goldsboro 7 20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 30, 1882.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	10 0 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....
Leave "	3 55 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	5 06 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	5 46 p m	.....
" Greensboro	8 05 p m	.....
Leave "	9 15 p m	9 40 a m
Arrive High Point	9 50 p m	10 10 a m
" Salisbury	11 12 p m	11 34 a m
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	1 00 a m

No. 18, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 2 50 p. m
Ar. Raleigh 7 10 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 6 00 a. m
Ar. Greensboro 3 15 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A. L., for all points in South and Southwest and with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points Southeast.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex.Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 25 p m	9 50 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 41 p m	11 01 a m
" Salem	11 25 p m	11 35 a m

GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 15 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 a m	6 40 p m
" Greensboro	7 00 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	10 40 a m
Arrive University	11 40 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 15 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Raleigh	2 00 p m
Arrive University	12 10 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	1 00 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
WITHOUT CHANGE,

On Train No. 50—New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville, and between Charlotte and Charleston.

On Train No. 52—Richmond and Charlotte and Washington and Charlotte via Danville.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
Richmond, Va.

Handy Stationery.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Blair's Beautiful Goods,
CONSISTING OF

New Scratch Books,
Octavo Note Pads,
Commercial Pads,
Letter Pads, Legal Pads,
Keystone Inks,
Pens, Pen Holders, Paper and Envelopes in 10 cent packages.

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PAPER MAKING.

An Interesting Sketch of One of the Most Useful of Arts.

In a review of a recent work—J. E. A. Smith's "History of Paper Making"—the New York *Sun* says: If the term paper, in the narrow sense, is limited to a material manufactured of rags or other vegetable fiber reduced to a pulp, there can be no doubt that the credit of the invention belongs to the Chinese. According to some historians it was made in China as early as the year 156 B. C., while according to others the introduction of the fabric should not be placed earlier than the year 200 of our era. It is undisputed that four kinds of paper have been made in China since the later of these dates, and from that time to our own there has been but little change in the processes of manufacture. These papers are known as rice, silk, bamboo and bark. The first is made from the pith of a leguminous plant, imported from India and from the island of Formosa. The pith, having been prepared of the length desired for the sheet, is cut in a thin slice, which is then flattened, pressed and dried. This delicate material, which is used for writing and printing, as well as for painting, gets its name not from the substance of which it is composed, but from the sizing of rice water which it receives. The so-called silk paper of China is also a misnomer, for it is made from cotton and linen rags, hemp, unmanufactured cotton and the like, sometimes mingled with wood pulp and bamboo pulp, and possibly with a little silk. But silk rags could not by themselves be reduced to pulp suitable for making paper. The rags, cotton and hemp are prepared by being cut and well washed; they are then bleached, and by a maceration of twelve days' duration are converted into a pulp. This is made into balls weighing about four pounds, which, after being saturated with water, are spread upon a frame with reeds, and pressed under heavy weights. The drying is completed by hanging the sheets upon the wall of a room and the process is finished by coating them with a gum sizing, and polishing them with some smooth hard substance. The sheets of this so-called silk paper, which, as we have seen, is mainly cotton paper, are sometimes of very large dimensions, reaching, for example, twelve feet in length and in breadth. Of the so-called bark paper we need only say that it is made from the inner bark of the smaller branches of a variety of the mulberry tree. This bark is wrought into a pulp, and then molded into sheets, which, after compression and drying, form a material which will take ink, though it is even more delicate than the "rice paper." The bamboo paper, as the name implies, is made from the fiber of the bamboo plant reduced to a pulp, which is formed into sheets and subsequently compressed and dried.

The art of paper making spread from China throughout Central Asia, and it was found there about the beginning of the eighth century by the Saracens, who brought it to Spain. The material chiefly used by the Spanish Moors was raw cotton, and the manufactured product was accordingly yellow and brittle; but about the close of the eleventh century some Christian Spaniards, who had learned the art of paper making, substituted cotton rags, and not long afterward made the further improvement of stamping the rags into a pulp by water power. By the close of the twelfth century cotton paper had come into general use in Southern and Western Europe, but as it was then made it did not possess sufficient strength or solidity for many purposes, and by the close of the fourteenth century it was almost entirely superseded by paper made of hemp and linen rags. It was the introduction of this strong, and yet reasonably cheap, linen paper which gave a powerful impulse to the introduction of printing by means of movable types.

Although it is known that a paper mill existed in England toward the close of the fifteenth century—there is, indeed, some evidence of paper making there as early as the beginning of the fourteenth—it was long before the manufacture flourished in the island of Great Britain, and it was not until 1690 that some Huguenot refugees who had settled in England began the manufacture of white writing paper. Nor was it until the close of the eighteenth century that the English fabrics were equal to those of the continent. The first paper mill in America was established in 1690 by William Rettinghuysen (anglicized into Rittenhouse) and William Bradford on a small stream near Philadelphia, still called Paper Mill Run. The second paper mill in the United States was built at Crefeld, now a part of Germantown, and in 1728 the third paper mill in Pennsylvania was was erected by some apprentices of Rittenhouse. By 1770 there were in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—then the chief seats of the paper manufacture—forty mills, whose annual product was valued at $350,000. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut had five paper mills between them, and in New York there were at least two. Before the Revolutionary war American paper was usually made of linen rags. Every household in the Northern colonies then spun and wove linen from the flax grown upon almost every farm, and it was used for the purposes for which cotton is now chiefly employed. After the Revolution paper mills multiplied, and at present the number of paper and pulp factories in the United States is 1,040. The principal seat of the American paper manufacture is now in the four western counties of Massachusetts, a region whose flourishing cities and towns are largely dependent on this industry for their prosperity.

Egyptian Superstitions.

The Egyptians killed in the late campaign were converted by Arabi into supernatural allies, thanks to the credulity of the Arab peasantry. He told the fellahs that all Egyptians who fell fighting for the faith would return as spirits in the subsequent battles, mounted on white horses and armed with wooden swords, and would completely exterminate the English. An Arab servant belonging to the correspondent of the Paris *Temps* asked his master whether he had seen the dead from Kassassin during the late encounters, and on being answered in the negative declared that the correspondent could not see them because he was not an Englishman. Another example of the peasants' superstition, according to the same authority, is the explanation to the British victories given by the Arabs in the country districts, most of whom declare themselves "Children of Arabi." They state that soon after Tel-el-Kebir a hen laid an egg on which was inscribed, "Arabi has lost the battle because he mutilated the corpses of the enemy. Allah has punished him, but He will restore the victory to him if he will keep His commandments in future."—*London Graphic.*

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Dampness.

It would be well for breeders of poulty, as well as of minor live stock, to use every precaution to escape the consequences arising from dampness, which is prevalent during fall and winter. Not merely should the poultry buildings be made rain and wind proof, but the fowls should not be permitted to go out when the weather is inclement, at least only for a short time. The food, too, should be fed under cover, and not thrown anywhere on the damp ground or on the snow, as far too many farmers do, through carelessness or neglect.

Some of the most troublesome and dangerous diseases to which poultry are subject are caused, directly, or indirectly by dampness, and to attempt to cure the troubles without removing the causes is worse than foolishness. To secure the necessary degree of healthiness and freedom from dampness in the house, the floor should be raised several inches above the outside soil, if it is a dirt floor, and if it be a plank or board floor, it should be some eighteen inches above the ground, to allow a free circulation of air underneath. If the yards lay low, they must be made higher than the ground on the outside by filling up with gravel or coarse sand, though the best plan is to invariably select high ground for the poultry yards and buildings to secure drainage and freedom from dampness. —*Poultry Monthly.*

The Bots.

"A diseased condition of the horse or ox is produced by the irritation of the botfly or the gadfly (oestrus) through its attacks upon the skin and the presence of its larvæ in the intestines," says the Syracuse *Courier*. "The common gad fly of the horse attacks him late in summer, not for the purpose of living on his blood, but in order to deposit its eggs on his hair, and especially the hair of those parts of the body which the horse can reach with his mouth. When he licks his coat the moisture and warmth of the saliva aid in hatching the eggs, and the small maggots within them are transferred to the mouth and next to the stomach and bowels of the horse, where they firmly fasten themselves by strong hooks with which their heads are provided. After attaining a certain period of growth they loosen their hold, are swept away with the fences and deposited on the ground, which they enter and then undergo the necessary transformations to become the perfect fly. In the form of botworm they usually pass the fall and winter in the horse's body, about eight months in all. Very many symptoms are attributed to bots, and that occasionally, especially in underfed horses, they cause great, general and local irritation there is no doubt, but it is not possible to point out any one single system which positively proves their presence. They lead at times to colic, indigestion, irritation of the anus, and also to staggers, fits or convulsions, which, if they occur in winter, without other assignable reason, in a horse somewhat out of condition, may fairly be laid to the charge of the bots. But, probably in most cases, these parasites do no harm. The preventive treatment is by cutting the hair close in those parts of the body which the gad fly selects, and keeping it smeared, in the late summer and late autumn, with a tar or turpentine ointment. Internally, give a handful of fresh unbleached wood ashes once or twice a week in the feed. To remove the bots when once lodged in the intestines the following should be given on an empty stomach every morning for three or four days:

Powdered aloes	1¼ ounce
Powdered assafetida	1¼ ounce

Mix in hot water and when cold add:

Oil of turpentine	1 ounce
Sulphuric ether	1 ounce

Give in gruel and linseed tea as a drench. This same is also a useful prescription for destroying tape worm and other worms in the horse.

Professor Gamgee's prescription for bots is:

Powdered assafetida	2 drams
Powdered savin	1½ drams
Calomel	1½ drams
Oil of male shield fern	30 drops

Give as a ball, made up with molasses and linseed, at night, and follow with an aloes purge the next morning. Still another plan is to give for three or four mornings a quarter of an ounce of sulphate of copper, made into a ball, and followed with a purgative dose of aloes, repeating this medication after a week's interval.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Toads are valuable in a garden, but destructive in an apiary, as they devour the bees.

Potatoes, when dug in an unripe state, may be at times watery and not fit to eat, but if spread as thinly as possible in a dry, airy place, they will in time become as mealy as if left to ripen on the ground.

Select the finest tubers when harvesting the crop and put them aside for next spring's planting. Following this rule for a few seasons will produce a great improvement in the quality of your potatoes.

The most general cause of sickness among hogs is indigestion. For this care in feeding will be the best preventive. Guard against a surfeit of new corn and overfeeding generally. Be regular with their meals, and occasionally mix a handful of wood ashes, charcoal and sulphur with their food.

Milk fever is produced by any cause that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving. Nervous excitement, exposure or undue exercise is sufficient to bring on an attack, and recovery is rare. The safest treatment is to place the cow in a quiet, retired place a day or two before calving, nursing her well and until the calf is a week old.

A bin for keeping potatoes may be made of narrow strips, with a space between them, and having legs to raise it above the cellar bottom. It may be made of any desired length, and cross-boards may be put in to separate varieties if preferred. An arrangement of this kind will prevent injury from dampness and provide thorough ventilation.

Poultry manure is nearly equal to guano, and the value of the quantity annually derived from a single fowl is about fifty cents, fully one-half the cost of the feed. Five hens will make about one barrel of manure, and on farms where large numbers of poultry are kept the importance of this fact should not be overlooked. Every ounce should be saved.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* takes a sensible view of the value of large or small potatoes for seed. His opinion is that there is no difference in any respect, except the fact that the large potatoes furnish more nourishment to the young plants at the beginning. For sandy soils he recommends the planting of whole tubers without outting, afterward thinning out all the plants in the hill to a single one.

An Illinois farmer gives the following directions for curing galled shoulders in horses, and says that it is infallible: Take the leather and burn it to a crisp; rub the bone on the galled part. A few applications will effect a perfect cure. A new work horse put to the plow this spring received several galls on both shoulders. A few applications of the burnt leather made them as sound as if never injured, and no scar is now seen.

Mr. Julius Harris, of Ridgway, N. Y., has twenty-five acres of peach orchard, which he plows early in the spring, then cultivates freely and thoroughly with a spring tooth harrow as long as he can drive through the orchard without injuring the fruit, rolls it thoroughly, and when dry rolls it both ways; manures once in three years at the rate of six cords of common barnyard manure to the acre, trims the trees each spring and thins the fruit when about the size of chestnuts. For results he has four good crops out of five years, with one small crop the fifth year.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following method for curing a horse of the habit of cribbing, and says it is almost always successful for young horses and sometimes for old ones: Get some cayenne pepper (red pepper pods will do) and make a strong pepper tea. Wash the stall, manger and feed box thoroughly with the tea boiled down strong; also wash the neck yoke and wagon or sleigh tongue if driving the horse daily. Do this once a week for several weeks, and if it is a young horse it will most likely cure him. A good many old ones have also been cured.

Recipes.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup of molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup of cold water. Boil together, then add a cup of butter and set aside to cool; flour as thick as a pound cake, add four well beaten eggs, one pound each of raisins and currants, one-half pound of citron. Bake two hours.

RECIPE FOR LIMING EGGS.—For liming eggs a pickle is made of pure stone lime, fine, clean salt and pure water in the following proportions: Six to eight quarts of salt, sixty to sixty-five gallons of water and one bushel of lime. The stronger the lime water and the more free from sediment the better. Slake the lime with a portion of the water, then add the remainder of the water and salt. Stir well three or four times at intervals and then let it stand until well settled and cold. Either dip or draw off the clear pickle into the cask or vat intended to preserve the eggs. This is on a large scale, but may be proportioned according to judgment for family use.

MILK SOUP.—Wash, pare, slice and parboil one pound of potatoes, pour away the water; skin and scald two onions, chop them; place the potatoes, onions, one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper in a stewpan, with one quart of cold water; bring to a boil and boil till quite soft (about a half-hour); crush the potatoes and onions with a spoon till smooth, add one quart of new milk and one ounce of crushed sago; stir continually till it boils, then boil for ten minutes. This soup may be made richer by adding one ounce of butter or dripping to the quart of cold water; also, by putting a yolk of an egg, well beaten, into the tureen, and mixing the cooked soup slowly with it. The soup must be off the boil, or the egg will curdle.

Household Hints.

HOW TO MEND CHINA.—Should the china be of a dark color, or any color but white, it can easily be repaired by placing a little shellac on the joint and holding it to a lighted candle. The flame melts the shellac and forms a strong cement. The detached portions of the china must be kept close together for a few minutes, until the joint becomes hard.

HOW TO SKIN RABBITS, HARES AND SQUIRRELS.—Cut the skin of all the legs in a circle around the joint nearest the feet, and cut off the forefeet. Then cut the skin of the hind-legs inside the legs from the feet to the tail; loosen the skin, and turn it back until it is quite removed from the hind legs; next tie the hind legs together and hang the carcass up by them; now pull the skin downward toward the head, slipping out the fore legs when they are reached; when the neck is reached either cut off the head with the skin attached to it, or leave it on the body and continue to pull the skin downward until the nose is reached; cut off the end of the nose. As the head is considered a delicacy by some persons, it is generally cooked with the rest of the carcass. After the skin has been removed the carcass should be carefully wiped with a wet cloth to remove any hairs which may adhere to it; the entrails should then be removed, and the blood and the liver, heart and kidneys being saved; the inside of the carcass should be washed with a cupful of vinegar, which is to be used with the blood for making whatever sauce or gravy is to be served with the game. The liver, heart and kidneys are either cooked whole or chopped very fine and mixed with the gravy.

A Strange Discovery.

Foley Abbott left the Pilgrim mine in Beaver Gulch, Idaho, the other day, to explore the steep mountain opposite, and came upon an opening in the side of the hill which he investigated. Making a torch of pine he went into the place, and after passsing through a long, narrow passage found himself in a large chamber with a smooth floor, perfectly dry and lighted by a brilliant flame in the center of the room. He approached the light cautiously and found to his unbounded amazement that the flame issued from the mouth of an image of a man made of what appeared to be silver, roughly formed. Mr. Abbott suspects that the workers of this crude statuary had discovered a gas jet in the rock and that there is communication down through the body to the rock through which the gas flows perpetually, indicating an abundant supply of petroleum under the mountain. There were a few hieroglyphics, which Mr. Abbott could not decipher, on the walls, and in one corner, a very large human skeleton with a stone tomahawk and mortar lying near.

Melons in Europe.

Watermelons, as we know them, and canteloupes, as we eat them, are unknown on the other side of the water, where they provide instead a muskmelon which looks like an altered pumpkin, and tastes much like a raw pumpkin. As to the clams, they are unknown in Europe, and the only oysters I found there in summer were American products, which had been put down in the waters of Holland and Ireland, and were literally scared into bitter water, the fleshy part of the animal seeming to be the tear of a banished elephant. Yet for such things two shillings a dozen were charged.—*George Alfred Townsend.*

Venomous Snakes.

Venomous snakes are those which have two hollow teeth in the upper jaw through which they eject poison into the wound made by their bite. The great majority of snakes are not venomous, but nevertheless there are more venomous snakes in the world than most men really require.

There are two classes of venomous snakes—those whose bite is certain death, those whose bite can be cured. The only venomous snake inhabiting Europe is the viper, but its bite is seldom fatal. In the United States, with the possible exception of New Mexico and Arizona, there are only three venomous snakes—the rattlesnake, the copperhead and the moccasin. All our other snakes are harmless. In some places the copperhead is known as the flat-headed adder, but the other species of snakes, to which the name "adder" is often given by country people, are as harmless as the pretty little garter snake.

Central and South America have many venomous snakes whose bite is always fatal. Among these the best known are the coral snake, the tuboba and the dama blanca. A British naval vessel, on its way up a South American river a few years ago, anchored for the night, and a number of the officers thought they would go ashore and sleep in a deserted shanty that stood on the bank, where they fancied that the air would be cooler than it was on board the vessel. When they reached the shanty one of them said he thought he would go back to the ship, and all the others, with one exception, said they would follow him. The officer who determined to stay swung his hammock from the beams of the roof, and was soon asleep. He woke early in the morning, and, to his horror, found that three snakes were sleeping on his body, and that others were hanging from the rafters or gliding over the floor. He recognized among them snakes whose bite meant death within an hour or two, and he did not dare to move a finger. He lay in his hammock until the sun grew warm and the snakes glided back to their holes. His companions had noticed that the place looked as if it was infested with snakes, but had cruelly refrained from warning him. The officer was one of the bravest men that ever lived, but he could never speak of his night among the snakes without a shudder.

In one of the West India islands—Martinique—there is a snake called the lance-headed viper, which is almost as deadly as the coral snake. The East Indies are full of venomous snakes and in British India nearly 20,000 persons are killed every year by snake bites. Of the East Indian snakes whose bite is incurable the cobra is the most numerous, but the diamond snake, the tubora and the ophiophagus are also the cause of a great many deaths. The British government has offered a large reward for the discovery of an antidote to the poison of the cobra, but no one has yet been able to claim it.

Africa, like all tropical countries, has many species of venomous snakes. The horned cerastes is the snake from whose bite Cleopatra is said to have died, and from its small size and its habit of burying itself all but its head in the sand, it is peculiarly dreaded by the natives. The ugliest of these snakes is the great puff-adder, which often grows to the length of five or six feet, and whose poison is used by the natives in making poisoned arrows.

It is a very curious fact that the poison of venomous snakes cannot be distinguished by the chemist from the white of an egg. And yet one kind of snake poison will produce an effect entirely unlike that produced by another kind. The blood of an animal bitten by a cobra is decomposed and turned into a thin, watery, straw-colored fluid, while the blood of an animal bitten by a coral snake is solidified, and looks very much like currant jelly. Nevertheless, the poison of the cobra and that of the coral snake seem to be precisely alike when analyzed by the chemist, and are apparently composed of the white of an egg.—*Harper's Young People.*

Facts About Stoves.

In the manufacture of stoves the patterns cut a very important figure in the column of expenses. The wood and iron patterns cost about the same; and the total cost of a wood and iron pattern for a stove of any one size is about $1,000. Sometimes they cost a good deal less and sometimes more. One manufacturer in this city, says the *Age of Steel*, published at St. Louis, has a set of patterns for a stove of three sizes which cost him $6,000. The "life" of a pattern used to be longer than it is now. Twenty-five years ago a certain style or make would last about ten or fifteen years before it became obsolete; now styles change more frequently, and the life of a pattern is, accordingly, much shorter. The desire of customers for stoves of new styles and bright and fancy finish has necessitated a greater expenditure for patterns, larger stocks of them, and a more profuse use of nickel plate. The result of all this has been disastrous to large profits. A quarter of a century ago sixty and seventy per cent. profits were as easily realized by the manufacturer as thirty and thirty-five per cent. are now. Then a comparatively small number of patterns would answer for the largest establishment; now several hundred are required.

Stoves turned out by Western works are heavier by some fifty pounds than Eastern stoves, owing to their having larger flues and thicker plates. Flues are made large on the Western stove on account of the general use of bituminous coal in the West. A small flue would soon choke up, and the stove would be unserviceable. In the East, anthracite coal is largely used, for which reason the flues are made small

Fiddles in Politics.

The Hon. Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, the "boy member" of the Forty-sixth Congress, is often said to have fiddled his way into office. But Mr. Taylor is not the only man who has made that instrument a potent political factor. Mr. Thomas Watson, a leading member of the Georgia legislature, attributes his election thereto. "I have," he says, "the best and most intelligent constituency in the State. My opponent was a good man, but he couldn't fiddle, and you should have seen the look of silent despair on his face as he stood in a corner of the room, while I sat on a box and made my old fiddle talk. I made it a rule to get every girl to promise to make her partner in the reel agree to vote for me before she would dance with him. The best vote-making tune that ever came out of a fiddle is 'Mississippi Sawyer.'" Mr. Beck, another member of the Georgia legislature, also depended upon the fiddle, but his constituency was a solemn one, and demanded grave tunes. "If," he says, "you've got the right motion to your elbow, and the right twist to your fingers, and good resin on your bow you ought to get every vote in a crowd."

Insect Life Underneath the Ponds.

A Litchfield (Conn.) correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, describing the appearance of the ponds in that vicinity in winter, says: Even more striking than the diversity of plant life is the marvelous range of insect existence to be found in the winter weeds of our ponds. Cut a small hole through the ice, and the familiar phenomenon of a sunbeam passing through the dust of a room is repeated. Like the sunbeam this watery ray is filled with motes, and a closer view shows them to be darting organisms so small that only movement can be distinguished. The most curious of the many creatures of large size that live in the weeds is one that can probably be found by thousands in the winter vegetation of almost any New England pond. It is a larva about an inch in length, and twice the diameter of a match, fitted on the body with hairlike appendages, and near the head with a lively set of organs which seem partly legs, partly feelers. This strange creature lives like a human being, in a wooden house. You see what seems to be a hollow twig two or three inches long lying quietly on the bottom. Presently the twig begins to stir. Then there protrudes a head and feelers with which the singular fellow begins to climb from one blade of water-grass to another, dragging painfully after him his wooden habitation held by his tail within. The relation in size between the two is about that of a common house fly to a cigarette. When alarmed the creature snaps back its head and feelers into its wooden case and sinks to the bottom, where the sharpest eye cannot distinguish it from a twig. How subtle must be the instinct that prompts this low organism thus to protect itself from its foes, and, scientifically speaking, adapt itself to its environment! Like mankind with a wooden habitation in life, so, in case of sudden death, it is conveniently furnished with a wooden coffin. For a long time after first seeing the odd creature I supposed its wooden house to have been formed by eating the pith from a twig. But after catching a specimen and dissecting its home I found that it was built from sections of thin wooden tubing, which the inmate had cemented together so nicely that the fibers would part at the original wood before they would separate at the joints. That these joints were artificially made was proved afterward by the discovery of a specimen of the creature that had selected fine green bark for two sections of its tubing, and was dragging about a variegated house colored green and dark in alternate parts.

Closely related to the foregoing larva is another curious fellow, smaller in size and somewhat like a grub, that can be seen by hundreds under the black ice. This species builds up around its body a structure of small round leaves, undoubtedly gathered from some of the smaller water plants. When its house is finished the structure looks precisely in form and size like one of the hops of commerce. Where the stem joins the hop is, in this creature's habitation, a hole whence the larva projects its head and feelers. With a dwelling twenty times its own bulk, this larva makes slow progress, though it can both swim and crawl along on plants. It seems to delight in rising to the under surface of the ice, and, when touched with a stick, by some occult process it drops swiftly to the bottom, where, inverting its house, it grasps the grassy filaments, thus keeping its head protected and closing the entrance of its domicile. In several specimens I have found that the entrance was strengthened by four little beams of wood laid in a perfect square, and serving exactly the purpose for which men brace up the earth or rock at the entrance of a tunnel. Still another, but much rarer, winter inhabitant of our ponds is green in color, sharp at both ends, and about twice the size of a mosquito. Just behind the head he is equipped with flippers, each about two-thirds the length of the body. These flippers he uses as the bird does its wings, darting his body forward with a series of convulsive jerks.

Microscopes.

The chief principles underlying the construction of a microscope are two. 1. When rays of light pass through a convex lens they are bent toward each other, so that at some point they come together. 2. The eye measures objects by the angle made by the rays of light as they are brought together on the retina or optic nerve, in the back of the eyeball, after they have passed through the several convex lenses and concave-convex lenses of the eye itself. A plano-convex lense is a perfectly transparent circular glass, flat on one side and spherical on the other. A double convex lens is spherical on both sides. A simple microscope is a single lens, either plano-convex or double convex. A compound microscope is composed of two or more lenses in tubes that shut inside of each other, so as to be adjusted to suit different eyes and objects of various sizes. The rays of light from the object pass through the several lenses, being bent toward each other at a greater and still greater angle as they pass each lens, until finally they reach the eye, as if coming from points much further apart than the points from which they started. Points on the object examined that are separated by a hair's breadth, or the forty-eighth part of an inch, when observed through a microscope which magnifies a thousand diameters, seem to be about thirty-one inches apart. Simple microscopes, such as are used by botanists for examining flowers and seeds, cost fifty cents to $2 or $3. Compound microscopes cost from $5 to $250 or more. An instrument sufficient for nearly all practical purposes costs from $13 to $20.

It is far better to give a child a good constitution, strong arms, deep chest, a clear eye, perfect teeth, a pure skin, dexterity with the hand, a love for truth, a desire for purity, courage, hope, trust, love, and the ability to take care of himself than, without these things, to leave him all the wealth of a Crœsus.

In the New York *Herald* we lately observed mention of the speedy cure of Thaddeus Davids, Esq., of the great ink firm, 127 William street, New York, of rheumatic gout by St. Jacobs Oil.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.*

We are somewhat more than ourselves in our sleeps, and the slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul. It is the litigation of sense, but the liberty of reason; and our waking conception do not match the fancies of our sleeps.

We like St. Jacobs Oil, and observe too that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour indorses the remedy.—*Baltimore (Md.) Catholic Mirror.*

Though you may sleep all day, the sun still shines. Though to you the mountain may be draped in mists, it has not unloosened its granite roofs. Though you may be caught amid the swirling snows, the spring is hastening on.

The United States spends $5,000,000 a year to protect itself against less than 1,600 burglars.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

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Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

FOR THICK HEADS, heavy stomachs, biliousness—Wells' May Apple Pills. 10 and 25c.

There was a young man so well bred
That the hair would not stay on his head;
But the Carboline oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

Your health depends on the purity of your blood. People who realize this are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results.

LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffener, the only invention that makes old boots as straight as new.

The Science of Life or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

An opera-house on wheels is the latest dramatic novelty, and a company with headquarters at Kansas City has been organized to build and manage it.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA
Has met success at home never accorded to any other proprietary medicine. It has successfully combated the strongest competition, and by its superior merit to-day commands the largest sale and the greatest confidence wherever it has been introduced.
The remarkable results in disease so universal, and with such a variety of characteristics as catarrh, prove how effectually Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reach every part of the human system.
"I am under great obligations to you for the benefit I have received by taking only three bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla. Having been a sufferer from catarrh for six or eight years, and having tried nearly all the wonderful cures, sure cures, inhalers, etc., and spending nearly a hundred dollars without benefit, I accidentally tried Hood's Sarsaparilla; the discharge from my nose was greatly increased, the first bottle I took, then it gradually became less, and in taking less than three bottles I find myself so greatly improved that I write to let you know the facts. I think one or two bottles more will make a cure that I would gladly have given a hundred dollars for. Let the sufferers of New England know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure catarrh." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.
HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
Sold by Druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup will cure Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.
The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup among their stock of family necessities.
Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers and heads of families throughout the land indorsing it in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD!—Most reliable tonic for the Brain and Generative Organs. Is positively cures Nervous Debility and restores lost virile powers. Sold by druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Free by mail on receipt of price. JOHN F. ALLEN, Chemist, 315 First Avenue, New York

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		$
Beef cattle, good to prime 1 w	10¾@	11¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	5¾@	9¾
Sheep	4¾@	6¾
Hogs—Live	6¾@	6¾
Dressed, city	7¾@	8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 30 @	6 25
West., good to choice	4 45 @	7 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 0 @	1 10
No. 1 White	1 08 @	1 08¼
Rye—State	67 @	70¾
Barley—Two-rowed State	95 @	1 10
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	52 @	75¾
Yellow Southern	69 @	70
Oats—White State	40 @	57
Mixed Western	40 @	46
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy	70 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	50 @	60
Hops—New State	90 @	1 00
Lard—City Steam	11 00 @	11 37
Petroleum—Crude	7¾@	8¼
Refined	8¾@	8¾
Butter—State Creamery	35 @	49
Dairy	34 @	37
West. Im. Creamery	24 @	32
Factory	16 @	22
Cheese—State Factory	8 @	13¼
Skims	2 @	6
Western	5 @	13¼
Eggs—State and Penn	30 @	31
Potatoes—State bbl	2 50 @	2 75
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Good to Choice	5 50 @	6 00
Lambs—Western	4 25 @	4 65
Sheep—Western	4 00 @	4 50
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	6 15 @	6 20
Flour—C'y ground n. process	7 25 @	8 25
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 17 @	1 18
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	64 @	75
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39 @	42
Barley—Two-rowed State	80 @	85
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family	15 00 @	16 00
Hogs—Live	7¾@	7¾
City Dressed	9¾@	10
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 50 @	18 00
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	6 50 @	7 50
Corn—High Mixed	87 @	88
Oats—Extra White	53 @	54
Rye—State	74 @	75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	7 00 @	7 50
Sheep—Live weight	3 @	4
Lambs	3¾@	5
Hogs—Northern, d. w	8 @	8¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 75 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 10 @	1 10¾
Rye—State	70 @	70
Corn—State Yellow	82 @	82
Oats—Mixed	69 @	69
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	38 @	38
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	13¼@	13½
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	7
Refined	7 @	7¼

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FOR
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Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
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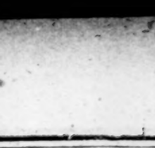
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